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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Massachusetts Has Crime Plan

Germany Sets up State Farms

Britain Finds Oldest Gospel

Bulgarian King Regains Power

India's Princes Favor Reform

Little America Gets a Letter

MASSACHUSETTS secures the guidance and backing of Washington in devising a model state-wide machine for crime control. Following a visit from Gov. James M. Curley, the Department of Justice aids Commonwealth officials in planning a "Division of Investigation" which will center a series of subordinate bodies operating under the State Attorney General. All the police activities of the State will be co-ordinated. To bureaus of detectives and public safety, identification, ballistics, standards and methods, will be added a Bureau of Training for policemen and detectives. This State "Department of Justice" can be set up by simple legislative enactment—Massachusetts is expected to play a leading role in the united national campaign to end professional crime.

¶ Germany will push a large farming program to provide more employment and increase prices. This is one more step in the National Socialist struggle to carry on under the two major handicaps of shortage of currency reserves and lack of raw materials. The great effort is to keep workers busy in spite of vanishing foreign trade. With employers profit is now secondary, giving jobs is first. State-sustained schemes have cut the idle total by half. Germany buys what it can pay for, barters for additional raw material, invents its own when barter fails—Such resourcefulness should do things to the spirit of a people.

¶ The British Museum announces finding among fragments from Egypt a hitherto unknown gospel of 150 A. D., being the earliest Christian manuscript. Both sides of three small sheets of papyri are covered with script in the most ancient Greek. The writing describes Jesus' escape from stoning and his healing of a leper. More light glows on the world's most precious story—But the measure and meaning of the story do not change.

¶ Bulgaria watches King Boris make himself King in fact as well as in name. By political strategy he forces the resignation of Premier Kimon Georgieff, whom a coup turned into a dictator last May. The King names Gen. Petko Zlateff, Minister of War, as Premier also, and they place three army officers in the Cabinet. Kosta Batolov is retained as Foreign Minister, indicating no change in foreign policy—But there will be plenty of changes at home as King Boris becomes the real ruler once more.

¶ American inventors score two outstanding triumphs. General Electric engineers tell of giant vacuum tubes now used as electrical pumps which by transmitting electricity as direct current and transforming it to alternating current at delivery points make possible long-range transmission at low cost. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. announce discovery of a new fool-proof high explosive. It is a white solid composed essentially of nitrate of ammonia and oxygen. Twenty per cent stronger than TNT, it resists blow-torches and trip-hammers and explodes only with a dynamite cartridge—At last men begin to control the wild forces they let loose.

¶ India sees the Chamber of Princes at Delhi reaffirm reforms. The Chamber commits itself to accede to the All-India Federation, provided the essential conditions and guarantees pressed for are included in the Constitution. This action is construed as meaning that the British Government is now assured of sufficient backing by powerful, independent rulers to justify it in proceeding with the federal as well as provincial portions of its program—The road opens to make India autonomous.

¶ England sees Sir Malcolm Campbell sail for America and more speed records with the most amazing racing motorcar ever put together. His famous Bluebird has been rebuilt by his own mechanics to emphasize new principles, of which streamlining is the most apparent. The car with which he will attempt to lower his own time of 272 miles an hour on Daytona Beach has to reach 200 miles before the high-speed gear can be engaged. The daring driver has a big hope for the coming event—He wants to find out what it feels like to travel five miles a minute.

¶ Little America at the bottom of the earth spends a day of sheer happiness. The Bear of Oakland arrives with mail. Dog teams race the treasure sacks across seven miles of ice to the Admiral Byrd camp. Fifty-six men drop everything except replenishing the fire to bury themselves in letters, clippings, newspapers and magazines. Deliriously they shout aloud their discoveries of what is going on at blessed back home—After six months of polar darkness the world of men smiles brightly over the horizon.

Lower Light Rates Drive Is On
ERA Enters High Class Opera
R. I. Governor Gains New Power

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Lower Light Rates Sought

In the effort to induce lower electric light rates for Massachusetts, Governor Curley will turn his "brain trust" loose on the electric companies tomorrow. He hopes to see $2,000,000 yearly saved for householders.

This will be the first installment of the "brain trust" for Massachusetts, modeled after the Roosevelt precedent. Invited are Presidents Conant of Harvard and Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professors Rogers of M. I. T., Simpson and Murray of Boston University, Edward A. Filene, merchant, and Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Business School.

The group will meet at the State House tomorrow with representatives of all Massachusetts' electric power utilities.

Pressure from this group of advisers will be the opening gun in the Curley utility program. To date, the Curley regime has patterned many a Roosevelt measure, but the attack on electric rates had not emerged. The Governor, it appeared, prefers the conference method to bills and fights in the Legislature. The legislative method of reducing rates, it was said at the State House, accomplished signally little, and the Governor will therefore try the method of exerting pressure, first.

ERA Symphony to Play

The Boston Opera House tomorrow will echo once more to familiar strains of Wagner—but instead of being sparsely populated by the socially elite, the auditorium will be crowded by music lovers of all classes who have acquired the free tickets to this first of a series of ERA symphony concerts.

Will Dodge, whose FERA orchestra has been playing every Sunday afternoon in the Art Museum, will conduct a group of 88 professional musicians. All of them are married men with dependents. Several have played in the Opera House in years past.

To avoid disappointing those unable to get seats on the evening of the performance, 4000 free tickets have been distributed by music groups, branch libraries and schools.

The use of the theater is being given free, including light and heat, by the Shubert interests, to whom it now belongs. They are glad, they say, to have the public reminded that the massive building, standing aloof in company with the fortress-like storage warehouse next door,

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Court Provisos Held Void By White House

President Sees Flaws in Several Reservations Offered in Senate

Defines His Powers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The century-old, but ever vital debate between American Presidents and Senates over the conduct of foreign relations came again to crisis today when it became known that the White House considers some of the reservations Senators are seeking to attach to the resolution providing American membership in the World Court as in definite violation of the Constitution.

But whether the issue of constitutionality will speed or deter American membership is not yet clear, and the chief practical factor today turns on two groups of American club women, involved in a battle of the lobbies.

This week the Conference for the Cause and Cure of War is strongly urging immediate membership; next week the Women's Patriotic Conference for National Defense meets here, and thy oppose the court.

Seek Quick Vote

Therefore proponents of membership are seeking to force a Senate vote under the salubrious influence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and her group, while opponents are using every parliamentary device to push the vote over until next week, when the defense organization may make their influence felt. Were it not for this skirmish, a vote on the court could be confidently predicted before the end of the week, and that is still the likelier development.

It will require about 60 votes to constitute a two-thirds majority of the Senate, with several Senators absent, and various polls show that the proponents of membership on paper can muster that strength. But the skirmishes over reservations obscure the issue, particularly with the reservation of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, which states that court membership shall not be regarded as an act out of keeping with American traditions of noninvolvement.

Opposes Norris Plan

President Roosevelt, it became known, definitely opposed on constitutional grounds the reservation sponsored in the Senate by Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska, which calls for a two-thirds vote approval of the Senate before any dispute in which the United States is involved should be submitted to the World Court.

The Constitution, the President believes, limits the Executive's control on foreign affairs in two respects alone. If any international question involves an appropriation it must be approved by both houses of Congress. If a treaty is concluded the Senate must approve. Otherwise, in the opinion of White House authorities, the President has an entirely free hand in foreign relations.

I'm Alone Case

At least 50 times in American history, it was said, the President has entered into agreements with other nations for the settlement of disputes without consulting the Senate. A recent illustration, climaxing only this week, was the long judicial

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Bulgar King Ousts Fascist Clique

Monarch Regains His Supremacy as Old Cabinet Falls

Veltcheff Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulg., Jan. 23 — Restoration of King Boris is how the sudden Cabinet change which was effected yesterday is described here.

Monarchists are considered to have won a complete victory over the so-called Republicans. The power of that invisible factor, Col. Damyan Veltcheff, who though holding no official position governed Bulgaria from behind the scenes, is believed to have been eliminated.

Colonel Veltcheff was head of a small group of Fascist idealists known as Zveno which seized the power May 19, 1934, with the help of the army and forced the King to submit to their dictation.

Army Officers Named

It is noteworthy that the new Cabinet also consists largely of army officers, but they are all considered unqualifiedly loyal to King Boris.

The principal issue over which the Georgieff Cabinet fell was that of diminishing or increasing the King's authority.

Two of the outgoing group are regarded as out-and-out Republicans —namely Colonel Veltcheff himself and Peter Todoroff, Finance Minister.

In the new Cabinet not only do loyal army officers hold the portfolios, Education, Interior and War, as well as the Premiership, but they control the Ministries of Communications and Finance behind the scenes. The latter post, for instance, is held by the brother of one of the officers who organized yesterday's coup.

The Foreign Minister remains the same as in the Georgieff Cabinet. In an exclusive interview with the Monitor he declared the army is absolutely united and King Boris revered by the whole nation.

In a declaration to the press, the Foreign Minister said that Bulgaria would follow the same external and internal policy as before. This means there will be no change regarding the establishment of friendly relations with its neighbors. There is reason to believe the Macedonian revolutionary organization will not be allowed to survive. The Government will also be relentless in its attempt to stamp out Communism,

Keystone

Tsar Boris III

Bulgaria's Ruler Who Regains Power in Naming New Premier.

Loyal Military Chiefs Take Office Under Premier Zlateff

Army Backs King

which seems to be growing in importance.

In view of adverse criticism from Geneva, it is expected the economic program will be modified.

New Government

General Zlateff announced the new Cabinet as follows:

Premier and War—Gen. Petko Zlateff.
Foreign Affairs—Kosta Bataloff.
Interior—Col. Krum Koleff.
Education—Gen. T. Radeff.
Agriculture—Prof. Yanki Moloff.
Railways—Nicholas Zahariefl.
Justice—Michael Kalendaroff.
Finance—M. Obrejkoff.

The Georgieff coup last May was made effective by a military revolution called the "Captains' Revolution," because most of the prime movers were captains, many of them out of jobs. Colonel Veltcheff himself was a former head of the military academy of Bulgaria.

For the most part the Zveno organization was largely composed of men of no political importance. But all were regarded as well intentioned and patriotic and their organization came to be known as ardently Fascist, although the movement is not set up with any such completeness as is found in Italy and Germany.

In its beginning the new regime was hailed with enthusiasm by the rank and file of the people because the political corruption of the state had aroused anger and unrest on all sides. Generally it was felt that the new Fascism could not be worse than

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Massachusetts To Lead Nation In Police Work

State to Have Federal Aid in Making It Model of Anti-Crime System

Definite Plan Made

Includes Police-Detectives School and State Department of Justice

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Plans for an elaborate reorganization of the anti-crime activities of Massachusetts designed to make the Bay State a model in this respect for the rest of the nation are being matured by state officials in co-operation with the United States Department of Justice.

Plans call for the formation of a "division of investigation" under the state attorney general, which will center a series of other bodies under it and, in effect, establish a unified and integrated mechanism for fighting crime on a state-wide basis.

The plans in Massachusetts have been stimulated by the recent Attorney General's Crime Conference, and run parallel with activities now going on in other states, where anti-crime bills are being pushed in many of the 44 legislatures now in session.

Lehman Considers Plan, Too

The proposal for establishment of state-wide "departments of justice" to co-ordinate the police activity for an entire state, after the California model, was urgently recommended by the recent conference here, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York is understood to have the matter now under advisement.

Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts has just visited the capital, and Donald R. Simpson, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, has been going over the new enforcement plans with Department of Justice officials. The Attorney General in Massachusetts already has wide powers of control over the state prosecuting officials. His hold over enforcement activities would be strengthened further by the new program. A "division of investigation" would be set up under him.

What It Would Comprise

Within this division there would be a bureau of detectives and public safety; a bureau of identification, ballistics and records; a bureau of equipment, standards and methods, and a bureau of training. Within the latter a school for detectives would be organized, which would be open to the voluntary attendance of inspectors of local municipal police units from all over the State.

The latter item closely parallels the recent proposal for setting up of a police training school on a national basis in Washington—the so-called "West Point" for police—and would do for the State what Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, proposes to do for the nation.

Close Federal co-operation with the Massachusetts reforms is assured. The Bay State is in better position to push through such innovations, it is said, because no amendment to the Constitution would be required, and they could be effected by simple legislative enactment.

Federal Efforts Continue

In the meantime, steady and unremitting pressure to improve the juridicial system, remove red tape from the courts and mobilize effective police against gangsters is being exerted by the Justice Department. The Attorney General has just sent up his latest batch of crime bills to Congress.

Unspectacular in themselves, they yet incorporate reforms in procedure which have been fruitlessly agitated for a generation or more, and which for the most part have the strong indorsement of bar associations and the American Law Institute.

"Their purpose," said Mr. Cummings, "is to abolish some of the means that defendants in criminal cases have used for delays and obstructions to successful prosecutions."

One of the bills permits either the prosecuting attorney or the judge to comment on the failure of a defendant to take the stand in his own behalf.

The significance of this measure to a layman is not at once apparent, but time after time criminals with bad records decline to defend themselves on the witness stand, with consequent inability of prosecution to question them searchingly on the matter and their antecedents. The jury never knows why certain phases of the subject are not brought out.

Connecticut Gets Ammunition in Its War on Billboard

Aided by Massachusetts Ruling States Can Enforce Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23—Regulation of billboards has obtained powerful advocacy in this State as the result of the recent Massachusetts Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutional right of that state to enforce billboard restrictions.

The Massachusetts decision, awaited throughout the nation as a test case on the constitutionality of billboard regulation, lends force to the determination of civic groups in Connecticut to revive the Kitchel bill. This bill, in addition to regulating the size and location of commercial advertising on the highways, would impose a three-cent tax on every square foot of billboard.

Marked similarity of the billboard battles waging in Massachusetts and Connecticut during the last decade, gives rise to much of the optimism displayed here by proponents of regulation who contend that the Massachusetts verdict signalizes a parallel victory over billboard advertisers in this State.

Bill Passed Successful

The Kitchel bill was passed by the Connecticut Legislature in 1925, at the request of former Gov. Hiram Bingham, who attacked billboards as "shutting off the view of those driving over highways in which Connecticut has invested millions of dollars."

During the two years the bill was in force, it brought $100,000 into the State Treasury and resulted in a measurable decrease, it is said, in the exploitation of the highways by commercial advertisers. In 1927, the State suddenly awoke to the fact that swift legislative action aroused by the question of constitutionality had wiped the law from the books.

Leading the drive for billboard regulation is the Federated Garden Clubs supported by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Connecticut Forest and Park Association, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Fairfield County Association.

Say Connecticut Defenseless

These groups declare that Connecticut has no law to protect itself against the "inevitable plastering of the landscape with billboards just as soon as business conditions warrant increased investments in this form of advertising."

A survey by the Garden Clubs reveals a total of 10,489 billboards in the State, of which 9965 are in urban and suburban districts and 524 in rural territory. From these figures, civic groups draw their argument that only a few farmers will experience a loss of income should these billboards be removed while the communities, as a whole, they said, would benefit by larger expenditures from tourists when the highways are cleared of these alleged blots on the landscape.

In justification of the proposed three-cent tax, proponents of regulation contend that the State invests millions of dollars in highways which directly enhance the value of billboard advertising without any increase in compensation from the advertisers.

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Gains and Losses Of Russia Charted At Politics School

Curb on Press of World Decried by Monitor's Executive Editor

Continued dictatorial control in Soviet Russia offsets admitted social gains reaped from the Communist system, Dr. Merle Fainsod, professor of government at Harvard University, told members of the School of Politics, meeting at Radcliffe today. The school is sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

While there are indications of a certain relaxation of tension and a rise in the standard of living, according to Dr. Fainsod, the ruling dictatorship continues as ruthless as ever in the suppression of dissent.

"Events of the last month in connection with the Kiroff affair may well lead us to question whether the achievements of any dictatorial regime are worth the price if they mean the abolition of all civil rights and the surrender of the individual to the arbitrary will of the ruling group in the state," he asserted.

Free Press Defended

Urging unremitting vigilance to safeguard the free press from hostile influences, from the "imminent" danger of strangulation, J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, spoke at the luncheon discussion on the sub-

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High Cost of Peace Justified Before Women's Organizations On Basis of Humanity's Profits

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds Attitude of Youth and Move to Make War Profitless Encouraging Factors in Preventing Armed Strife

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Peace cannot be bought at bargain-table prices, the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War has decided. In a discussion participated in by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, before the representatives of 11 national women's organizations, it was argued that peace comes high, but that since it is a necessity and not nearly such an expensive luxury as war, it would be thrifty in the long run to buy it.

For 10 years this particular group, including some 5,000,000 women, has endeavored to eliminate emotion, sentimentality and superficiality, and to find out just how peace can be bought.

There is a feeling at this meeting that many fundamental things which lead to peace are nearer attainment, a feeling to which Mrs. Roosevelt gave expression in her speech last evening at a banquet at which 850 guests were seated and another 150 stood to hear her remarks.

Taking Profit From War

"We are gradually getting nearer the things which may really affect the peace of the world," declared Mrs. Roosevelt. "Greed has always had a great deal to do with war. One of the things which will help us to prevent war in the future is to make it unprofitable for anyone when a war occurs. It never was very profitable for the men in the trenches."

Mrs. Roosevelt intimated that the United States is about to take another step toward peace in joining the World Court, to which she added, "I know well the arguments against our joining and they are good ones, but I feel strongly that this is a gesture which we can afford to make at present to the world. There is so little danger of our being entangled against our will that we can afford to take the risk. We are not always so cautious about things. It is the nature of Americans rather to like risks, to do adventurous things."

In Mrs. Roosevelt's opinion, "we will get peace when the women of this country and every country feel strongly enough that they want peace." Another thing which will help, she said, "is to make it a point to be courteous to other nations and their inhabitants."

Attitude of Youth

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that a hopeful aspect "is the attitude of youth for peace." She commented: "While I think that many of them would be carried away by the sound of the band and marching feet I feel that they do honestly believe that war is an unsatisfactory way of settling difficulties and never in the past has settled things which it was thought to settle; in fact, there is a growing sense among them that it is a stupid way to try to solve our difficulties."

"The one thing which gives a lift, which welds a nation together so that it is able to do more than it can do in ordinary times," continued Mrs. Roosevelt, "is devotion to some ideal. The reason why we have not been able to stay at peace is because we have not been able to give the people of the world sufficient devotion to a cause to rise above the things that lead us into war. We are living in a critical time. Our decision is going to be made. We can either go down with the material things or go up with a devotion to the cause of humanity. If we do this I believe wars will cease."

In introducing Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary chairman of the conference, said that the one true prediction she had ever made was at the time of President Roosevelt's election when she had said, "We will have a pair of Presidents."

Mrs. Catt reminded the audience that Mrs. Roosevelt had come as a delegate and served as member of the findings committee at the first conference 10 years ago.

False Use of Religion

Religion must take a hand in paying the price of peace, said Dr. Louis L. Mann, rabbi, Sinai Congregation, Chicago, and member of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

Religion, along with commerce, education, and natural science, has been used to further war, Dr. Mann asserted, adding, "Chaplains are not

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Curley Delays Budget Message To Legislature

Governor Expected to Ask for $65,000,000, an Increase of $7,000,000

Gov. James M. Curley announced the State budget would not be ready until late today, inasmuch as he has been too busy to whip it into final shape.

Ordinarily the budget is submitted early enough to be read before the Legislature at least on the afternoon of the last day set by state law for filing of the budget. However, even if Governor Curley did not submit the 1935 budget until just before the midnight deadline he would not be setting a precedent, as other Governors have filed their messages as late as 11:30 p. m.

There is some talk that the Governor will send the message to the House clerk late tonight under seal, not to be released until read before the Legislature tomorrow at 2 p. m. Some officials, however, claim that as soon as a message is filed with the clerk it is public property. Therefore, they believe, no such seal will be placed on the message.

No Personal Appearance

Richard D. Grant, the Governor's chief secretary, early today announced the Governor had abandoned his plan to present the budget message to the Legislature in person.

This decision, it is understood, came after he was informed that governors ordinarily do not read their messages in person, although Governor Ely once did so. In addition, it is believed, the delay in whipping the budget into final shape also affected the decision.

In the meantime there are numerous speculations about the amount called for in the budget.

$65,000,000 Total?

The consensus of state officials set the total at approximately $65,000,000, or $7,000,000 greater than Governor Ely's 1934 recommendations. Governor Curley himself has announced increases of about $2,000,000, necessitated by restoration of salary cuts, reduction of working hours in the state institutions from 60 to 48 hours a week, and other items. It is expected that additional plans of the Governor will augment the grand total.

As a result, officials believe there will be a substantial increase in the state tax which Governor Ely kept at $9,500,000 through the transfer of $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the general revenue column. Furthermore, there are indications the Governor may transfer $15,000,000 from the highway fund and float a sizable loan to cover expenses of a federal building program.

Giant Vacuum Tubes to Pump Power Over Greater Distances

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A new method of electric power transmission, which uses as electrical pumps giant vacuum tubes nearly half the size of a man, was announced today to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Already quietly tried with success on power lines, the new system promises the long-awaited extension of superpower range for such projects as the Tennessee Valley and the commercial networks.

It was described by Dr. C. H. Willis of Princeton and B. D. Bedford and Dr. F. R. Elder of the General Electric Company, where most of the work has been done.

The new system by its tubes substitutes direct current for the alternating now used for carrying high electric power. Although it transmits direct current, it transforms this into alternating at either end or at any point on the line.

Loss of Power Small

The loss in these conversions was given as only 1 to 2 per cent, far below anything now generally possible in practice.

The great advantage promised is an aggregate of many economies. The barrier to transmitting electric power cheaply over long distances has been the expense of keeping up the voltage.

The voltage acts like a pump in a water main. For many reasons long power lines require frequent pumping up of their voltages. This took heavy, costly equipment.

The giant tubes reduce many of these pumping troubles. They are in principle somewhat like radio tubes. Technically they are "hot-cathode, grid-controlled, vapor-discharge electron tubes—thyratrons and phanotrons."

The report said they will connect together even power systems of unlike frequencies, without elaborate and expensive apparatus.

In Either Direction

In the new system the power flow may be in one direction only, or either direction, at the will of the operator. Control of the amount of power, long a serious trouble, is completely under the thumb of the operator.

The insulators of the new system act as lightning arrestors, indicating that overhead lines can be built with fewer insulators. Lightning is said to cause relatively smaller disturbance.

"Power can be transmitted by either overhead or underground lines any distance desired," the announcement says.

The direct current circuit can be tapped at any point where power is wanted, and furnish AC or DC. Not only, says the report, can systems of unlike frequencies be operated together, but they can feed any other system of like or unlike frequencies.

The use of direct current for long electric lines has been tried out in Europe, but not with the vacuum tube pumps. Abroad the success was limited by necessity for using generators to keep up the power over long distances.

New Gospel, Oldest Extant, Found By British Museum in Bits of Papyri

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23—The discovery of a hitherto unknown gospel—the earliest Christian manuscript extant—is announced.

This discovery has been made by the British Museum among papyri fragments from Egypt. Dr. Flower, deputy keeper of manuscripts, showing these brown fragments to the Monitor correspondent today, said experts date them not later than 150 A. D. They are thus even older than the Chester Beatty collection of papyri, formerly the oldest extant.

The find comprises two tattered pages, each about five inches across, and also one smaller. They have both sides covered with running Greek script of the most ancient character. They describe Jesus' escape from stoning and also his healing of a leper. Their account differs in detail from those in the Synoptic Gospels, but has features pointing to the possibility that it is an original independent source drawn upon in St. John's Gospel.

They thus are expected to throw new light upon Bible history.

One of their peculiarities is their use of the Greek letters iota and eta as abbreviation for Saviour (Iesous) instead of the less ancient iota eta sigma, whence arose the conventional IHS of later Bible manuscripts.

Peru Celebrates 400th Anniversary

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 23 (By U. P.)—Public works, expositions and fairs were opened yesterday as the City of the Kings continued its 400th birthday celebration.

The centennial fair with history, art and scientific exhibits; pavilions of the industrial and commercial fair, and the zootechnical exposition were opened.

Homage was paid to the Brazilian, Afranio de Mello Franco, who successfully mediated the Leticia corridor dispute between Peru and Colombia.

Since the recent gesture by the League of Nations Leticia Committee, urging the Colombian Senate to hasten approval of the Rio de Janeiro pact, already approved by Peru, the friendly relations between the two countries have been strengthened by the exchange of cordial greetings between President Benavides and President Lopez.

Today the Mayor of Bogota, especially invited by the Mayor of Lima, takes part in the centennial celebrations, a new proof of the cordial relations existing.

Inquiry Into Relief Expense Proposed

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23 (AP)—Representative Lester E. Mitchell, Republican, of Campton, today declined to reveal names of those who had him introduce into the House yesterday a resolution for a legislative investigation of public expenditures for relief in New Hampshire in the past five years.

"It was handed to me by a prominent Republican," Mr. Mitchell said, "but I would not care to bring his name into it. You might say I have neither seen nor conferred with former Senator Moses since the Legislature convened."

Attorney General Dever Takes Immediate Action On New State Police Plan

Attorney General Paul A. Dever was today pushing Governor Curley's plans for a state department of justice and bureau of investigation similar to the Federal department and made subject to the office of state attorney general.

On his desk were recommendations from J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal bureau, warmly approving the idea and offering any possible help in setting up the organization.

Governor Curley's program, announced in his inaugural speech and later amplified in a radio address, proposed to build up the detection powers of the Attorney General, as a logical adjunct to his prosecuting activities. Thus he would be able to direct the collection of evidence and information to suit his needs for court action.

Lower Light Rates Drive Is On

ERA Enters High Class Opera

R. I. Governor Gains New Power

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still offers excellent facilities for any type of stage performance.

The soprano soloist of the program will be Mme. Myrna Sharlow, formerly of the Boston, Chicago and Metropolitan Opera companies, who will sing "Un Bel Di" from Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." It was from this same stage that Madame Sharlow made her debut as an opera singer when a young girl, with the original Boston Opera Company.

The program, which will start at 8 o'clock, will include the following:

The Meistersinger Prelude ..... Wagner
Andante Cantabile ..... Tchaikovsky
The Blue Danube ..... Strauss
Madame Butterfly ... Una Bell Di ... Puccini
Preludes ..... Liszt
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
Largo from Xerxes ..... Handel
Minor Concerto ..... Saint Saëns
(For Piano in G minor)
Overture 1812 ..... Tchaikovsky

Gov. Green Gets Power

A large chunk of political power was today back in the hands of Rhode Island's Governor, having been voted away from the Senate by the victorious Democratic majorities in the Legislature. Henceforth, the Governor of the State will be the sole appointing power. The Senate may confirm but not substitute its own candidates.

This permanent reform is a part of the Democratic program to "hand power back to the people." The governorship, in the opinion of Governor Green and the Democratic legislative majority, is far closer to the people than the Senate, since it changes by popular election every two years. In the past, the Senate has been the center of all reaction.

The senatorial powers which have been removed were passed originally by a Republican state boss a quarter of a century ago. They left the Governor only the offices of private secretary and inspector of barber shops, which the Senate could not interfere with. Otherwise, the Governor was popularly described as a man whose only untrammeled privilege was "attending county fairs and testimonial banquets."

Governor Green and the Democratic majority will follow this reform with others designed to increase the power of the governorship, and reduce that of the Senate to a normal legislative function.

Curley to Be Guest

Governor Curley will be the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House on Jan. 31, at a dinner to political leaders. Both he and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, are expected to take the train for Washington next Wednesday. The Governor will take the occasion to push a number of public works projects in conference with federal officials. In particular, a $3,000,000 highway between Concord Junction and Westminster over a 30-mile route is on the agenda.

Madden Convicted

State Senator William F. Madden today prepared an appeal to the Federal Circuit Court from the jury decision which yesterday found him guilty of forging and issuing ERA job cards. Meanwhile, sentence will be pronounced in the United States District Court on Tuesday, there being a maximum penalty of 10 years of imprisonment or $1000 fine, or both, for each of the five indictment counts on which he was found guilty.

"I'm not guilty," the Senator said.

The jury found that the defendant himself forged the signature of two ERA cards, entitling the bearer to jobs on a local work project, and that he had distributed forged cards to three persons who obtained jobs thereby. This was said to be the first time in the memory of veteran state house officials that a State Senator was convicted of a criminal offense.

Senators said no action would be taken about Mr. Madden's seat in the Legislature while his appeal is pending. In view of the fact that Republicans and Democrats are in close balance in the Senate, any action looking toward the unseating of Senator Madden would at once assume the most serious political complexion. Loss of Mr. Madden's Democratic vote might break up the delicate Democratic coalition that today has the upper hand in the Senate.

Play Ban Holds Firm

Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, dean of the Tufts School of Religion and leader of Boston's Community Church, was today preparing a sermon denouncing the ban on Sean O'Casey's play, "Within the Gates," to be delivered at Symphony Hall next Sunday.

Said Mayor Mansfield in answer: "If anyone produces this play in Boston, he does so at the peril of losing his municipal license. This also would apply to the reading of the book. It doesn't matter whether the act takes place in Symphony Hall, or a theater, or any other public place, the municipal license would still be in peril of being lost."

Meanwhile, all hope of revoking the Mayor's ban on the play was abandoned by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee. It appeared that the ban was found to be legally justified. However, the committee will continue to press for free sale of the play in book form. The Police Department yesterday sought to find a copy on sale, for a test case, but was unable to locate one.

Curley Knows His History

Governor Curley knows his history and the value of connecting present events with the past.

So today when H. Ainsley Highman, New England director of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique presented a medallion bearing the face of Lafayette in bas relief, to him, in honor of the arrival in Boston on June 21 of the French liner, Lafayette, the Governor suggested the arrival date be changed to June 17. He pointed out that June 17 will be the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, one of the major battles of the Revolution, a cause with which Lafayette was closely connected. Mr. Highman will try to arrange the date change.

At the meeting, the Governor did no pass up the opportunity to bid for a Boston docking of the giant French liner, Normandie, which, when completed, will be the largest ship afloat. The Normandie may come to Boston, the Governor said.

Roman Catholics Act

Organization of a powerful Roman Catholic group, ultimately expected to include 700,000 Roman Catholics in Massachusetts, was formally announced yesterday by the Rev. Russell M. Sullivan, professor of philosophy at Boston College.

This group, already unofficially launched as the Boston College Council of Catholic Organizations, led a successful fight to ban the production of Sean O'Casey's play, "Within the Gates," in Boston.

The state-wide organization was formed around the nucleus of the Boston College Council of Catholic Organizations. It will consist of central, regional and district councils which will report to the Boston headquarters. The organization originated as a result of student activity, but, if its plans succeed, it may become one of the strongest, single organized groups in the Commonwealth.

The purpose of the council, declared the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, who has been named director, "is to bring to bear easily, effectively, and immediately, the united strength of all Catholic groups in Massachusetts on such matters as are of importance to Catholics."

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan stated it was being formed in response to the recent plea of Pope Pius XI for action on the part of Roman Catholic laity.

That the purposes of this organization should not be misunderstood, the priest announced that each member would sign a pledge promising not to use this organization or permit it to be used for "purely political, charitable, or social purposes."

Mail Bandits Sought

Cordons of Massachusetts and Rhode Island police combed the roads out of Fall River today, searching for five bandits who held up and robbed a United States Mail truck in that city early this morning. Latest totals put the theft at approximately $129,000. This sum was contained in registered mail dispatched from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The lone occupant of the mail truck was left by the bandits outside the city, whence he returned with the aid of a passing motorist and gave the alarm.

Curley Gains Control

Governor Curley today won control of the Boston Finance Commission when the Executive Council unanimously confirmed his appointment of Prof. Joseph B. McKenney of Boston College, as the new commission member.

Professor McKenney fills the vacancy caused by the removal of Charles W. Storey, and becomes the third Curley appointee on the five-member commission.

Immediately after the McKenney confirmation, the Governor said he would start action against Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, former chairman of the commission who has petitioned the Supreme Court for reinstatement to the chairmanship. Presumably this was a counterattack to offset or possibly halt Mr. Kaplan's court action.

Mr. Curley said that he will look into the activities of Judge Kaplan since he became a member of the commission. He pointed out that Judge Kaplan is a member of the law firm in which George R. Nutter is his associate. Mr. Nutter has appeared before the state board of tax appeal. If the Nutter firm has been active before the appeals board, the Governor said, Judge Kaplan should resign. As to the other member of the commission, Alexander Wheeler, the Governor made no comment. It is assumed no action will be taken against him.

Marble Not Banned

Governor Curley evidently gets swift action at Washington. Today a delegation of granite workers from Lowell and vicinity protested to him that the Secretary of the Treasury has ruled that no granite, limestone nor marble shall be used in the new $4,000,000,000 federal construction program. Immediately he telephoned Washington to obtain the facts.

Within two hours, the Governor's telephone bell rang. Admiral Feebles, in charge of the $4,000,000,000 program, was on the phone. He said these stones are not banned. "There will be no discrimination against marble and granite," he said. After the conversation the Governor added that he was pleased with this clarification, remarking that well-informed men may often be misinformed.

McKenney Safe

With word received from members of the Executive Council today that Prof. Joseph McKenney of Boston College would be confirmed without delay as new member of the Boston Finance Commission at today's meeting, it was understood that Governor Curley would call off any further efforts to oust the two remaining anti-Curley members.

Immediately upon Professor McKenney's assumption of office, there will be a Curley majority of three to two on the commission.

Former Commission Chairman Kaplan prepared to urge a court order restoring his chairmanship at a hearing set by Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court for Friday.

Briefs

Vigilant and thorough inspection of all proposed dog racing tracks in Massachusetts was promised by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in its sixty-seventh annual report yesterday.

* * *

Party conventions held in each Congressional district to nominate candidates for Governor, United States Senators and Representatives to Congress, is one of the major proposals of a bill considered today by Representative George E. Hill, Republican floor leader of the Maine Legislature, to change the method of selecting candidates, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Approval of the appointment of Joseph A. Conry, former traffic commissioner of Boston, as special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings to handle governmental affairs affecting Russia, was expressed yesterday by Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts, quoting Mr. Conry's former service as consul at Boston for the Imperial Russian Government before and during the early part of the World War.

Stone Groups To Organize

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Plans to organize representatives from all natural building stone sections of the country in a move to force the Government to use that material in its building programs under the relief plan were made at the meeting today of New England members of Congress and granite industrial leaders.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Moniter Views News..	Rhythm Four.....	Baseball school....	Adventire sketch...
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch..	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Juvenile sketch....	"Jack Armstrong"..	School Com. talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	String quintet.....	"Fats" Waller.....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Talk; music.....	"Bobby Benson".....
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Bert Lytell Salute.	"The Shadow,"...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"..	"Lum and Abner"..	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music....	"Black Chamber"..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Mark Hellinger; solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital.....
8:15	ists; orchestra.....	stock company....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Education talk.....
8:30	Don Humbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra	Marshall; music..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	ensemble; orch....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45	Irish tenor, recital..	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Hollywood Gossip.....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Jack Fisher and
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Talk; Joe Rines and	"One Man's Fam-	NRA speaker.....	"Melody Master-
10:45	his orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	pieces"; concert..
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Kemp Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance.	Le Paradis Band ..	his orchestra.....
11:30	"The Death Orchid,"	Art Kassel and	Ozzie Nelson and	Will Alexander &
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	his dance orch....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Orange Festival Exposition, Florida.

After Luncheon

1:00 WNAC, "Business Aspects of the Washington Situation," P. H. Whaley, editor.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild, Musical Art Quartet; soloist; speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of classical recordings.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music Orchestra, Howard Hanson, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody"; concert orchestra; mixed chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, "College Prom"; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Orchestra; speaker.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm"; Phil Spitalny and girl vocal-instrumental group.
8:00 WEEI, Valse Variety Hour: Walter Hampden; Tom Howard; Teddy Bergman; Boswell Sisters; Connecticut Yankees.
8:15 WBZ, "20th Century Ideas"; "Labor Builds Toward the Future," J. Raymond Walsh.
8:15 WAAB, "A New Field to Conquer," Edward Wright, Harvard Business School.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, World Wide Forum: "A Word for the Old Deal," Dr. H. H. Powers.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Kay Thompson, pianist; girls' chorus.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Howard Hanson, conductor; talk.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists; chorus; features.
10:30 WBZ, "Bank Credit in Relation to Recovery," NBC speakers' forum.
11:30 WNAC, Irving Reis's "Meridian 7-1212," Dramatic Guild sketch.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in a play about the Jesuits. 8:30.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE" (Colonial). Preceded by "Trial by Jury." The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. 8:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper and Sir Guy Standing. Vaudeville, Sevitsky's orchestra. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05.

EXETER—"Young and Beautiful." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Peck's Bad Boy."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Babbitt," with Guy Kibbee. Fenway, 1:09, 3:40, 6:29, 8:39. Paramount, 10:16 a. m., 12:46, 3:28, 6, 8:42. Also mystery, "Secret Bride."

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "Enchanted April," by "Elizabeth." Light comedy set in a Mediterranean castle. 10:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:25, 4:20, 6:15, 8:10, 10:05.

ORPHEUM—"Forsaking All Others." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Sequoia," unusual animal story filmed in Sequoia National Park. Laurel and Hardy comedy, "Live Ghosts." Silly Symphony. 1:25, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 9:45.

MODERN—"Home on the Range," a Zane Grey story. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30. Also "Here Is My Heart."

BOSTON—May Robson in "Grand Old Girl." 10:28 a. m., 1:22, 4:21, 7:20, 10:07. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"Here Is My Heart." 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Silly Symphony, "Funny Little Bunnies." Educational shorts. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Music in the Air."

UNIVERSITY — "Peck's Bad Boy." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "The White Parade."

STRAND—"The Last Gentleman." 1:10, 4:01, 6:52, 9:43. Also "Limehouse Blues."

TREMONT—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," and Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Nosed Out," comedy by Irvin Cobb; "Saddle Champs"; Ruth Etting and Phil Spitalny in musicals; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BOSTON STRING QUARTET—Jesús María Sanromá, assisting artist. First Boston performance of John Alden Carpenter's Quintet for Piano and Strings. Jordan Hall, 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Park Street Congregational Church, Tremont and Park Streets, 7:30.

ERA CONCERT BAND—Hyde Park Municipal Building, 1177 River St, 8.

ERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Beebe Junior High School, Pleasant St., Malden, 8:30.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—First Winthrop concert. Winthrop High School, 8.

Other Events

CAMBRIDGE ERA THEATER — Mystery farce, "Stop Thief." Longfellow School Auditorium, Cambridge, 8:15.

LECTURES ON RUSSIA—First of new series by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana on "New Tendencies in Soviet Culture." Subject tonight: "The Background." Workers' School, 919 Washington St., 8:15.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address by Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, on "The Republican Party's Challenge." Following dinner in his honor at 6:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Harry Dickson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

FANEUIL HALL—Band concert by ERA Concert Band. Noon.

Other Events

IRISH LECTURE—"Ireland's Contribution to Law," by Hugh A. Carney. Free. Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 8:15.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — Luncheon meeting. Guest speaker, P. H. Whaley, editor of Whaley-Eaton Service, 12:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Dinner, speaker Miss Sophie Chantal Hart: "James Bridie and Some Recent Drama." 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Pottery, 11 a. m.

JUDGE BAKER GUIDANCE CENTER—Staff conference demonstrating methods used in studying a case, 39 Beacon St., 4.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Affairs at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. Andrew J. George.

St. Croix Paper Workers Make World Safety Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODLAND, Maine, Jan. 22—Employees of the St. Croix Paper Company have passed the 2,500,000 consecutive safe man-hour mark. According to the National Safety Council, it is a world's record for the paper and pulp industry.

That performance is the equivalent of one man working safely 1192 years on the basis of a 40-hour week. There is much enthusiasm among the employees to repeat their victories of last year in both the National Safety Council and State of Maine safety contests.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow tonight, followed by clearing early Thursday; colder, cold wave tonight with lowest temperature near zero; fresh to strong northeast to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hamoshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; colder tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; colder tonight and Thursday; cold wave tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds, probably reaching gale force and backing to north or northwest late tonight; overcast weather with snow tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	39	Minneapolis	-30	-4
Bermuda	60	64	New Orleans	32	32
Chicago	2	18	New York	34	38
Denver	18	54	Norfolk, Va.	38	46
Helena, Mont.	2	38	Philadelphia	28	40
Jacksonville	40	74	St. Louis	14	22
Kansas City	6	32	San Francisco	48	54
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	26	40
Miami, Fla.	60	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 23.
B—Maximum Jan. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:32 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 1:53 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light snowfall; maximum temperature 49 degrees above zero; minimum temperature 31 above.

Rural Colony Starts

A colony of 15 rural rehabilitation homes has been started near Marshall, Texas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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WEAF, SUN., 11:05 A. M.

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China, in aristocratic patterns; glass, finely cut and distinctive; lamps—tall, slender, delicately designed or squat and original; even Antiques are all on second floor—each astoundingly reduced. Sketched right: Royal Worcester Plates,
$250 *from* $450 *a dozen*

Did you know our Basement is crammed with electric lighting fixtures, sconces, brackets, andirons? Ours is the most varied supply of imported and American fixtures in New England. All have a share in the reductions. Sketched: hand wrought andirons
$16 *from* $24

Gleaming silver—clocks in all styles from stately Grandfather to sophisticated twin dial, diamond rings, brooches and clips; traveling cases with special fittings—all our leather pieces, too—are lower in price. Sketched: fitted pigskin case,
$6.50 *from* $10

Accurate Vacheron and Constantin watches for which we have had agency for fifty years—even dainty diamond wrist watches are reduced 10% or even 20%. Sketched: jade and onyx boudoir clock.
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Illicit Liquor Traffic Broken By Unified Federal Attack

Captain Gabbett of Coast Guard Co-ordinating Work in New England—Service Rescues Reach 5597 Persons and Cargoes Worth $47,296,109

Co-ordination of all federal services having any connection with the combating of smuggling or revenue law violation is rapidly taking the profit out of illegal liquor traffic. Efficiency in halting the illicit flow of liquor in the United States, under combined efforts of all agencies for law enforcement, has reduced the volume of smuggled alcohol, for instance, to less than 5 per cent of the American consumption.

This is made clear by Capt Cecil M. Gabbett, commander of the Boston division of the Coast Guard and chief co-ordinator for the New England area, in the plan that has only been in effect for a few months.

Expansion of the policy has literally made every employee of the United States Government in foreign countries an enforcement agent. State Department consuls and other officials stationed in Canada are all enlisted for the work and Captain Gabbett makes frequent trips to Canada as liasson officer.

Ready for New Duties

Addition of new duties to those already performed by the Coast Guard is accepted with the same willingness that has been responsible for a long and world-wide reputation for service which covers the entire coastline of the United States and Alaska.

Under the motto of "Semper Paratus," the Coast Guard last year rescued 5597 persons, while 34,767 were on board vessels aided. Persons in distress who were cared for by this federal unit numbered 1246, Captain Gabbett reported in an interview.

For 145 years this service has functioned—first as the "Revenue Marine," then as the "Revenue Cutter Service," and in 1915 as the Coast Guard. In that period the service has rescued about 200,000 persons from the sea. The service is divided into divisions with headquarters at strategic points along the seacoasts of the United States and the Great Lakes, a distance of some 10,000 miles. More than 250 Coast Guard stations are scattered over this line.

Many Cargoes Saved

Captain Gabbett, who has been active in most of the branches of the Coast Guard, points out the almost numberless duties performed by the service on both land and sea, and declares that in the last fiscal year the value of vessels, including cargoes, that have been assisted was $47,296,109.

Such work is of endless variety and calls for ingenuity, even to the extent of letting a "helpless" vessel tow the "helper" in order to get the vessel to safety. This is a case of rescuing a rudderless steamer, and the Coast Guard boat becomes a rudder, attached to the disabled boat by a steel hawser.

Captain Gabbett described the rescue of the steamer West Hika by the Mojave, in that manner. The West Hika was in the Gulf Stream, some 550 miles east southeast of Boston, bound from Mobile, Ala., to London, Eng., with a $1,000,000 cargo, when she broke her rudder stock and was steaming around in circles, entirely helpless, he said.

Finally Reached Port

A southwest storm was "tearing the Atlantic to pieces," Captain Cobbett said. "Huge seas were splashing over the Mojave's bridge. She was rolling 35 degrees, but still plowing along at full speed. The sea and wind subsided somewhat upon our arrival at the scene. We could not tow the West Hika because she would not steer.

"A steel hawser was taken from the West Hika, attached to our bow chain and 60 fathoms of chain paid out. Then the disabled vessel steamed ahead at six knots, with us first on one quarter and then on the other, but always heading in the general direction of Boston, 550 miles away.

"For two days we averaged 150 miles a day—slow but we thought wonderful under the circumstances. Next day an easterly gale blew up mountainous seas and we were forced to heave-to, heading for Africa instead of Boston. For 36 hours we made just 10 miles on our new course. Blinding snow made it necessary to keep our whistle howling to prevent other ships running into us. Finally we reached Boston Lightship, after five days swinging on to the stern of the Hika. We had covered 590 miles without our hawser parting."

Organized originally in 1790, the present coast guard is a military service available for active duty in time of war under the Navy Department, explained Captain Gabbett. Yet its prime duties are humanitarian and in general have to do with rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property; destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation; extending aid to American vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries; suppression of mutiny on merchant vessels; enforcement of merchant marine laws and scores of other duties.

Pearl Buck on Council

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Appointment of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, novelist, as chairman of the woman's advisory council of the National Conference of Jews and Christians was announced yesterday by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, director of the conference. She replaces Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, also a novelist.

"PIERRE GUESTS SPEAKING"

"To come to Pierre's is to come at last to the conclusion that a residential atmosphere and a residential location are more to be desired than the traffic and the tumult of a commercial hotel."

Transients don't feel transient at Pierre's!

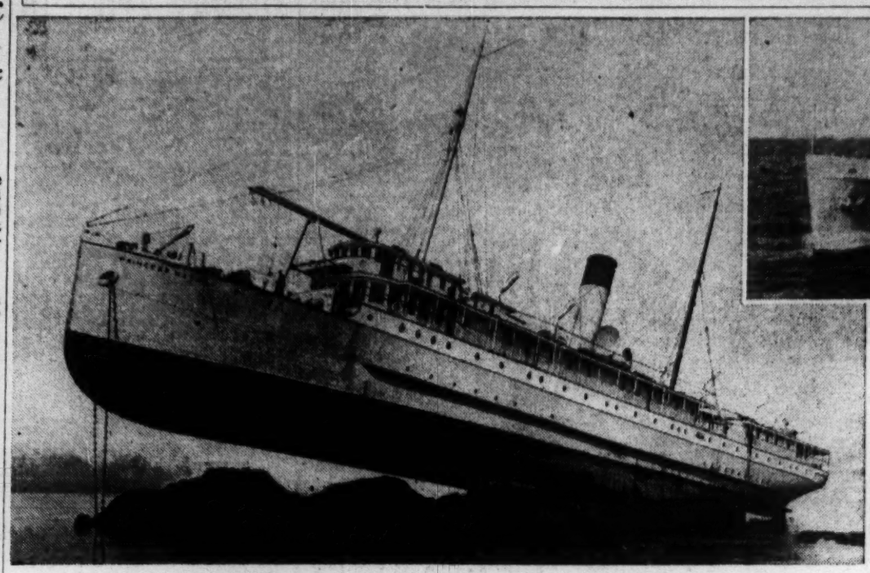
Rooms for a Day . . . or Longer

Hotel Pierre

EDWARD H. CRANDALL
Managing Director

FIFTH AVENUE AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

Coast Guard Carries on Tradition of 'Always Prepared'



Varied Activities Covered in Far-Flung Duties

Left—A Job for the Guard: The Steamer Princess May Ashore on Sentinel Island, Alaska. Right—Patrol Boat Thetis, Stationed at Boston Navy Yard.

Hearing of NRA On the Shoe Code Abruptly Halted

Absence of Manufacturers and Code Authority Officials Criticized

WASHINGTON, Jan 23 (AP)—An NRA hearing on the boot and shoe code was recessed abruptly today when a union attorney demanded the records be impounded until the manufacturers presented their testimony.

J. O. Ball, of the planning and fair practice committee of the shoe code authority, told the hearing his group was not represented yesterday "because of a misunderstanding."

Labor leaders yesterday characterized as "an insult" the absence of members of the code authority from the hearing on the complaint of east Massachusetts shoe interests that provisions and omissions of the existing code had resulted in wholesale migrations from the eastern Massachusetts centers.

Prentiss Coonley, division administrator presiding at the hearing, announced that "under the circumstances" the present hearing, on completion of the testimony of those now present, would be recessed until Jan. 29 when manufacturers and members of the code authority would be heard. In addition, he said a still further recess of one week then would be taken.

"I feel," he said, "that there will be some disappointment on the assumption that this will mean unnecessary delay," but he assured the assemblage that every effort would be made to find a proper solution.

Salem Is Expectant Of New Shoe Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 23—Although Mayor George J. Bates remained in Washington today to take part in the shoe code hearings before the NRA Labor Advisory Board, it became known that before leaving the city he held conferences with the officials of a proposed new shoe firm who desire to locate in this section.

Lewis W. Newell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, also participated in the conferences, and today was most optimistic as to the chances of bringing the firm to Salem.

The proposed owners of the new plant are all experienced in the trade, and when located expect to employ from 300 to 400 workers, occupying approximately 30,000 square feet of floor space.

Increase in Teaching Force Found in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—New Hampshire added 344 more teachers to the pay rolls of the department of education during the fall semester than were employed a year ago, James N. Pringle, commissioner of education, declared today.

Of this number, 212 were without previous teaching experience, but all were graduates of normal schools or colleges. New Hampshire University led, with 33 graduates on the list. The greatest percentage of experienced teachers employed came from Keene Normal, which had 94 graduates on the list.

Japan Cuts Radio Fees

The Japan Radio Broadcasting Association has announced monthly fees for radio receivers will be reduced on April 1 throughout Japan from 75 sen to 50 sen, a decrease for the nation in radio costs of about 5,000,000 yen a year.

IN New York IT'S THE
BARCLAY
111 EAST 48TH STREET
JUST OFF PARK AVENUE

THE quiet, dignified atmosphere of The Barclay appeals strongly to Monitor readers of whom we have many, both permanent and transient. We are grateful for their patronage and extend a welcome to all others.

Less than 5 minutes walk to Grand Central Station and Fifth Church

GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

Board From Ladder Found to Fit Hole In Hauptmann's Attic

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 23—A board from the Lindbergh kidnap ladder and its fit into a hole of the attic of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, like a piece in a jigsaw puzzle, was evidence against him today in his trial for the kidnaping and murder of baby Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

Arthur J. Koehler, government wood expert, testified that one of the ladder uprights and a board from the attic floor of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's Bronx home "at one time were one piece, and they were cut in half."

The state also put into evidence a piece of cheap writing paper from Hauptmann's home, supposed to be a counterpart of paper in the Lindbergh ransom notes and nails from Hauptmann's garage which a witness said fit perfectly into nail holes of the ladder.

Lewis Bornmann, a New Jersey state detective, testified he found a board missing in Hauptmann's attic, and identified a photograph which showed that an upright of the ladder—called "rail 16" by the investigators—fitted perfectly into the space of the missing piece.

It not only fit, he testified, but its nail holes checked with the holes in the beams from which the State charges it was ripped.

"We (Bornmann and Koehler) placed four cut nails in this rail 16 and placed it upon the beams," he said. "Those nails fitted perfectly into the holes that were still in the beams."

Some time was taken early in the session by the cross-examination of Corporal Frank Kelly, fingerprint expert, who gave a demonstration of fingerprinting before the court. Mr. Kelly repeated his previous testimony, that he found no finger prints of value on either the note or the ladder.

'Community Spirit' Aids New Hampshire In Solving Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 23—A revival of the "old neighborhood spirit," which was the foundation for the success of the early settlers in America, is solving many rural problems in this state, it was declared by J. C. Kendall, director of Extension Service at the New Hampshire University, in a public address on conditions in the Granite State.

Commenting on the number of rural families on relief rolls at the beginning of the present year, Mr. Kendall said New Hampshire has gone far toward solving its own problems by developing community spirit in setting up local committees in many communities of the State, to consider what may be for the common good of the town or villages by the exchange method."

As an example of how it has worked out in this corner of the country, Mr. Kendall called attention to the action of a village settlement in one of the counties whereby a plan had been carried into effect to employ 80 men experienced in wood and forestry craft to cut several hundred cords of wood for needy families.

in New York
Up-to-date ROOMS...at Down-to-date RATES
$2 single $3 double
WITH PRIVATE BATH

1 block to Pennsylvania Station
1 block to Empire State Building

In the shopping center of New York—Macy's, Gimbels, and Saks across the street. One block from 5th Avenue shops.

Direction American Hotels Corporation
George H. Wartman, Supervising Manager

HOTEL Martinique
BROADWAY at 32nd ST., NEW YORK

Relief Increases In Boston at Rate Of $92,000 a Day

Latest Total Reported $829,114—Metropolitan Area Leads

Contributions totaling $829,114 had been received up to noon today in the $4,000,000 Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, it was reported at headquarters.

With funds now rolling in at a rate of $92,000 a day, campaign leaders expressed confidence that the goal set is within reach of Greater Boston's philanthropists.

Relief officials expressed particular pleasure with the organization of their workers in metropolitan Boston where collections have exceeded expectations at this date. Contributions from suburban Boston are coming in more slowly.

The largest contribution of $54,000 has come from the First National Bank of Boston. The Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees contributed $17,302. Other companies, for instance the John Hancock Life Insurance Company with an initial gift of $30,000, are making their contributions in relays.

The United Shoe Machinery Company and employees have made a first report of $10,000. The largest individual contribution of $10,000 has come from Miss Grace Edwards of Boston.

No date has been set for the termination of the relief drive, now in its tenth day. That contributions are as substantial as they are at this early date is attributed to the organization of workers, profiting by the experience of past years.

Last year the goal set was $4,500,000. The reason for the reduction to $4,000,000 this year is not because there are fewer needy families, but because the number of charity organizations enlisted in the drive has been reduced from 110 in 1934 to 97 this year.

Relief officials today explained the system of distributing funds to the organizations represented. Each group submitted a budget to the campaign before the drive started. Based on these budgets, investigated and approved by campaign officials, a fixed amount was set as each organization's proportionate share of the $4,000,000 if collected.

In the event that only 90 per cent of the $4,000,000 is contributed, each charitable organization obtains 90 per cent of the figures originally established as that organization's share of the proceeds.

PWA Provides Pictured Signs For Trade on New Hampshire Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESHAM, N. H., Jan. 23—The roadside between Concord and Keene is getting to be a regular art gallery. Motorists speeding along the highway are viewing the artistic endeavors of Francis Tolman, of this town, who is replacing plain signs with decorative ones which illustrate the subject-matter of the advertising.

For instance, there is the country store sign, which used to be of crude wood and rusty tin, stiffly and inelegantly lettered. The sign today, thanks to Mr. Tolman's brush, portrays two old cronies sitting beside an old round stove; and the words, "The Village Store," are painted appropriately in the scene.

And there is the sign advertising the "Riverside Cabins," which has been repainted with a sketch of birds flying over a stream of water. An old fiddler is pictured on the sign advertising "Happy Valley, Homemade Delicacies"; a porch looking out over hills and valleys is the illustration for "High Acres Cabins"; and a water view is on the sign of the "Lakeside Lunch."

The highway beautification project is being financed by PWA funds. The roadsides will be rid of all battered, unattractive signs that not only clutter up the highway but serve as a doubtful means of advertising.

Roadside proprietors must do away with all other signs in order to obtain Tolman signs. Brackets and posts are furnished by the owners. Three signs are provided for each establishment, one to be used at the place of business, while the other two serve on the lines of approach.

Mr. Tolman's studies cannot be called wholly original, since they are patterned after old inn signs that were used in England. However, he has not followed his models strictly, either in the illustrations or in the lettering. His idea, when proposed, proved acceptable to Prof. Artemus Packard of Dartmouth College, a regional director of PWA, and to Francis Taylor of Worcester and Edward Hatch of Boston, New England officials of the PWA art projects.

Maine Shows Sharp Increase for Year In Drunken Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan 23—A sharp increase the past year in the number of license suspensions and revocations for motor vehicle violations, with drunken driving charges showing the biggest increase, is shown in figures obtained at the office of the Secretary of State.

The figures will be used by lawmakers in an effort to increase the police patrol of highways and to stiffen the penalties for driving under the influence of liquor.

The total licenses suspended and revoked in 1934 for different causes were 1062, compared to 700 for 1933 and 709 for 1932. Total revocations and suspensions for drunken driving in 1934 were 778, compared to 543 for 1933 and 525 for 1932.

The increase in drunken driving convictions is the most striking figure shown by the comparison. The 43 per cent increase in this type of highway violation will be used in support of a bill which would raise the minimum jail sentence for driving under the influence of liquor to 90 days.

Earliest Insurance

Historians say guarantees of reimbursement in case of mishaps to marine cargoes constituted the earliest form of insurance.

Three times a day in any season Serve them Postum...

"THERE'S A REASON"

Announcing
A SERIES OF
WEEKLY FOOD MESSAGES

This is the first of a series of advertisements which has been specifically designed to acquaint you with GOOD LUCK Margarine—to inform you of its quality—convince you of its purity—direct you to its many uses—and suggest its economy.

We invite you to prove for yourself every statement we make regarding the delicious flavor of GOOD LUCK: its texture, creaming quality and shortening ability. For whether you serve it at the table or use it for cooking and baking, we believe you will like GOOD LUCK.

GOOD LUCK is served on the table in hundreds of thousands of homes because of its mild-sweet flavor. It is used for all baking in still more thousands of homes, because it gives superior results. We ask you to try GOOD LUCK—not because of its lower cost, but because of its finer quality. You can get it at most grocers'—watch for specials in their ads. Try a pound today.

John F. Jelke Company, Chicago

BE SURE YOU ARE GETTING THE FRESHEST TABLE SPREAD—BUY DATED GOOD LUCK

Forget SHRINKAGE SORROWS

Buy dresses marked Sanforized-shrunk . . . they will not shrink out of fit.

● Now you can be fitted to your exact size in tub frocks, if you insist on fabrics that are Sanforized-shrunk. No allowance for shrinkage is needed . . . no alterations after washing.

Cotton and linen fabrics are completely shrunk in length and width by the Sanforized process. When you wash garments made from them, you need never give a thought to shrinkage . . . they will not shrink out of fit.

Note particularly in this Shopping List, the wide variety of, not only women's and children's wear, but men's and boy's garments made from cottons and linens Sanforized-shrunk.

See these products at stores in your city and look on the label or tag for the words

Sanforized-Shrunk

40 WORTH STREET NEW YORK CITY

SHOPPING LIST

These products are available made from fabrics that are Sanforized-shrunk:

Women's Washable House and Porch Dresses
Women's Sport Frocks
Women's Washable Evening Frocks
Women's Blouses
Misses' and Juniors' Dresses
Nurses' Uniforms
Maids' Uniforms
Women's and Misses' Pajamas and Nightgowns
Women's Slips
Children's Dresses and Play Suits
Children's Sleepers
Women's and Children's Bathing Suits and Beach Wear
Men's and Boys' Washable Suits, Knickers and Slacks
Men's Mess Jackets and other Evening Wear
Men's and Boys' Shirts
Men's and Boys' Underwear
Men's Swimming Trunks and Beach Wear
Men's and Boys' Robes
Men's Utility and Sanitary Garments
Men's Work Shirts, Overalls and Clothing
Men's Uniforms
Drapery, Upholstery, Slip Covers, Mattress Covers, etc.
Washable cotton and linen fabrics Sanforized-shrunk are obtainable by-the-yard at piece goods departments.

SHAKER-COOKING . . . makes Gerber's Strained Vegetables still better for Baby

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now *stirred* as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan

For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

House Caucus Hits Relief Gag

Better Radio Service Promoted

Views of Shipbuilders' Emissary

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—With the World Court struggle for ratification intensified by White House intervention against reservations, and with parliamentary struggle over the $4,880,000,000 relief bill sharp, the Washington scene took the familiar shape of perennial contest between Capitol Hill and Executive Mansion.

At the same time, Administration plans for new projects covering a wide front were advanced: interesting news emerged of a radio conference with the objective of giving the American public better programs, new anticrime bills were sent to Congress by the Department of Justice, and the munitions and social security hearings unearthed new shreds of important information.

★ ★ ★

Administration Setback: Administration forces sustained a serious setback on the first major piece of Roosevelt legislation submitted to the new Congress—serious not so much because of the damage done to the bill as because of the potential dissension it revealed within Democratic ranks and the precedent it establishes for irregularity.

The $4,880,000,000 relief bill was taken up in the House today, and its ultimate passage is still a foregone conclusion. But it was taken up under a modified rule which threw vital sections open to amendment and threatened to deprive the President of powers intended for numerous important purposes.

Modification of the rule was forced last night at one of the most riotous party caucuses ever held in the House. Opinions were expressed in such assertive and insistent tones that reporters were for the first time in years removed from the neighboring lobbies lest they hear too much of what was being said.

As a result several sections which would have given the President the right to establish, abolish, consolidate or utilize government agencies at will or extend until June 30, 1937, any existing agencies scheduled to expire before then are thrown open to amendment and are likely to be deleted. Under this power Mr. Roosevelt could have extended the NRA beyond its statutory limit without any direct act of Congress.

Another important concession was deletion of a list of specific purposes for which the relief funds could be spent. The change opens the bill to rivers and harbors, irrigation and other local type projects beloved by Congressmen which would otherwise have been excluded.

Republicans immediately assailed the measure when it came up on the floor as a grant of power to the President equal to anything enjoyed by any dictator. Labor sympathizers joined in with sharp protests against the announced intention to keep wages paid under the bill to $50 a month and immediately drafted an amendment to require payment of prevailing wages—a change which would upset the President's new policy of keeping work-relief wages low enough so that individuals will still prefer to seek work in private employ.

★ ★ ★

Radio Conference: A national conference will be held shortly in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Communications Commission, it was announced today, with the object of giving the American public better radio programs. The conference will be national in every sense, will seek plans for mutual co-operation between broadcasters and nonprofit organizations, and will be instituted with the thought of "providing the best possible service to every American radio listener."

This is the first important action taken on its own initiative by the newly formed communications commission in the shifting world of radio broadcasting, and the announcement carries the declaration that "It is the earnest belief of the commission that the action planned by it will accomplish results which will prove of lasting benefit to the broadcasting structure as well as to the American radio public."

Growing dissatisfaction with radio programs, their harmful claims for proprietary remedies, excessive advertising and failure to utilize educational opportunities came to the surface in the recent public hearings before the commission which were ordered by the Senate. The commission rejects the idea that specific channels be turned over to nonprofit educational bodies at the present time, but tacitly acknowledges the need for a new radio program shuffle by announcing the conference.

The commission's report to Congress is of some length and is full of hopeful promises; the commission will "actively encourage the best minds among broadcasters and educators alike in order to develop a satisfactory technique for presenting educational programs in an attractive manner," it says. Apparently the commission has sensed the legislative discontent with existing programs and plans to act to forestall drastic action like that in Canada, where advertising is rigidly limited; and Great Britain, where it is barred altogether.

★ ★ ★

Munitions Missionary: The Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today studied the activities of Harry R. Humphries, who as Washington representative of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, did "missionary work" for the 1926 10-cruiser and other naval appropriation bills, taking credit for favorable results.

Earlier that year he had notified officials of his company after a conversation with Admiral Andrew T. Long, in Geneva that "the yard has nothing to worry about concerning anything drastic being done at the Disarmament Conference." The formal conference to which Admiral Long was a delegate was still a year off at the time.

Absence in Europe of E. L. Cord, president of the Cord Corporation, which has controlled the New York company since 1933, has nothing whatsoever to do with the committee's demand for his appearance at its investigation, Raymond S. Pruitt, of Chicago, attorney for the Cord company, stated. Mr. Cord, he explained, left in October for a trip around the world that will probably last until June. Mr. Pruitt expressed confidence that Mr. Cord is quite willing to testify.

Senator Nye surprised the hearing this morning by requesting C. L. Bardo, a former president of the shipbuilding company, to sign a waiver of immunity from "self-incrimination" in connection with his testimony. The audience was puzzled. Senator Nye would not explain his action. Mr. Bardo said he knew nothing of an incriminating nature in testimony he is to give but acceded to Senator Nye's suggeston that he study the waiver until tomorrow.

★ ★ ★

Sequel: Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, Secretary Ickes's right-hand man in charge of territories and insular possessions, was behind the extraordinary release under Department of Interior imprimatur yesterday of a magazine article sharply attacking other branches of the Administration.

Scarcely an hour after newspaper accounts of the amazing release of information were printed in afternoon papers like the Monitor, special messengers called from the Department of the Interior, stating that the reprint had been distributed to the press "by mistake" and should be returned.

This action, so inept as to seem studiedly so, only whetted newspaper interest in the affair and made sharper than ever the open dispute between the nonpartisan administration of officials in the Interior Department and the political methods of more patronage-minded departments.

Dr. Gruening has been up in arms about the Virgin Islands situation for weeks, and was furnished with full information about the alleged miscarriage of justice which was the basis of yesterday's charges. He has had a lively career as crusader, was editor of The Nation, in which the controversial article appeared, until last year, when he served as special assistant to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the Montevideo conference, and later took the special job with Secretary Ickes.

He now becomes the third member of Secretary Ickes's higher command to come under political attack. The other two were Ebert K. Burlew, a G. O. P. hold-over, who is administrative officer, and Louis R. Glavis, energetic director of investigations.

The patronage battle goes on.

How Can He Miss It?

By a Staff Artist

Court Provisos Held Void by White House

(Continued from Page 1)

wrangle over the I'm Alone case in which Congress was never consulted, but will be when the State Department is forced to ask for an appropriation to pay the sum the international tribunal decided was due Canada.

This financial stipulation, however, does not usually inhibit the President or State Department from proceeding to the settlement of disputes, for certain funds are available in the State Department budget, as well in White House control, which allow for sending delegations, special missions, and the like.

Called Surplusage

Not only was it plain that the White House emphatically opposes the Norris reservation, but the Vandenberg reservation was by inference deprecated. President Roosevelt this morning declared that since Senator Vandenberg himself had described the reservation as surplusage, he saw no reason for adopting it.

Both Senators Norris and Vandenberg called on the President late yesterday, and apparently the White House views were made clear to them. Whether the presidential opposition to the reservations will precipitate a more violent Senate dispute over the Court is not yet clear.

The question has exacerbated relations between the two ends of Washington for a century, with neither President nor the Senate willing to concede ground. Moreover, the Senate division over the Court is very close, all polls show. Prior to the White House intimations today, a vote was expected later in the week.

Illinois House Votes Against Court Entry

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23 (AP)—The Illinois House of Representatives today voted that the United States should not join the World Court.

Republican representatives, aided by some of the Democrats, forced the adoption of a resolution to memoralize Congress against adherence with the World Court.

Two hours were spent in debating the issue. The resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote after the rules had been suspended, 71 to 25. Most of the Democrats refused to vote on the court issue.

College Gate Built To Honor Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio—A gateway has been erected and dedicated here in honor of Miss May H. Prentice, first member of the faculty of Kent State College, who retired in 1930 after 55 years of teaching service.

The gateway is the gift of the college graduating classes of 1929-1933, inclusive. Its construction was recently completed as a FERA project.

Long and Oil Men Declare Truce In Tax Controversy

Louisiana Standard Head and Senator Announce Cut to End War

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan 23 (AP)—The sudden return of Senator Huey Long to Louisiana from Washington was disclosed today as an effort to broadcast "a mutual ending of controversies" in "his empire," which has recently been racked by a minority revolt against his "dictatorship."

Senator Long and J. H. Hilton, president of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, issued a joint statement last night, declaring there was "no further controversy between the refineries and state authorities" over Senator Long's recent tax on refining.

They said a "compromise" had been reached under which the refineries would use more Louisiana-produced oil and the state tax of 5 cents a barrel on oil refining would be reduced to 1 cent a barrel.

Senator Long, as well as state officials, declined to discuss the possibilities of another special session of the Legislature within a short time.

After the Standard Oil Company announced lay-offs of several hundred men and curtailment of operations when the tax became effective early this month, the Square Deal Association, headed by a former Standard Oil Company employee, was formed with the announced purpose of ending Senator Long's "dictatorship."

The association, however, declared it was in no way connected with the Standard Oil Company, and was drawing its recruits for military companies from all walks of life.

The circular issued last night declared that the oil company "expects to restore to normal its refinery and development operations in Louisiana."

'Glorified' Gangsters Return Ingloriously To Virginia Prison

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22 (AP)—Two haggard, pasty-faced gangsters—Robert Mais and Walter Legenza—come back to Richmond today to await the electric chair for the murder of E. M. Huband. Legenza, his leg broken; the emaciated Mais, with right eye blackened, came back prisoners from the city from which several months ago they shot their way to freedom.

Guarded by 10 federal agents, armed with machine guns and tear gas, the tri-state gangsters came in on the Havana special of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and were whisked away in an ambulance and a police car to their death cells in the state penitentiary. Soon—probably early next month—these two gangsters, accused of a multitude of crimes in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and Virginia, will be executed in the electric chair.

Ten minutes after they were placed in police cars at Broad Street station, the gangsters arrived at the state penitentiary where they were delivered to Superintendent Rice M. Youell. First came Mais, nervous, haggard, weighing 20 pounds less than he did when he shot his way to freedom and still carrying in his body six bullets that police shot into him before his trial in Richmond.

Three federal men, one pointing a machine gun at him, escorted the prisoner into the penitentiary. He limped down the hallway, his legs in irons, his hands cuffed. Behind him came Legenza on a stretcher, his face pasty under the prison lights. Mais sat, dejected, on a bench, federal men grouped about him. A moment later he and Legenza went to their death cells.

LaGuardia Commended For Arbitral Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A tribute to Mayor LaGuardia for his successful efforts to find a peaceful solution through arbitration of several industrial disputes last year is contained in the report of Maj. Benjamin H. Namm, chairman of the American Arbitration Association's committee on municipal arbitration, made public here today.

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Dignified Printing of every description.
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Under Reading Terminal
At 12th and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA
SPECIAL
Business Men's
LUNCH
55c daily
SPECIAL
Full Course
SUNDAY
DINNER
$1.10
NO MUSIC . . . NO BEER OR LIQUOR
Just good, plain, wholesome food.
Sea Food, Specialties
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Open Daily and Sunday
We Do Catering

Valentines
From the sublime to the ridiculous. In a wide variety of designs and verse.
Appropriate Tallies and Place Cards. Other Bridge things.
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut Street
9 So. Fifteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA

STREET
LINDER &
PROPERT
OPTICIANS
20th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia
Ask for
MR. R. KENNEDY

Marquetand's
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
The menu contains no end of good things at moderate prices.
Marquetand's for Better Candies including
Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores:
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL
"A" MILK

Today Is—
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The Prices Available in Our
mid-winter
FURNITURE *sale*
Are Low for Now—and will seem unbelievably low at some not far distant date
During the last few months, demand for Furniture has increased astonishingly all over the nation. And from coast to coast, Furniture retailers have been placing orders with Furniture factories. Remember, too, there are fewer Furniture manufacturers today than there were four years ago—many have gone out of business! And prices have been stiffening all along the line, substantially higher prices are definitely in prospect.
The Furniture purchased by us for this MID-WINTER FURNITURE SALE was secured prior to this most recent development. The prices are lower (with possibly some isolated exceptions) than Furniture prices we have offered during the last six months. Not only on some few suites and pieces, but on hundreds of suites and thousands of pieces. There are liberal savings offered in every section of our two vast Furniture Floors . . . LIVING-ROOM SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, BEDROOM SUITES, BEDS AND BEDDING, on CHAIRS, SECRETARIES, DESKS—every conceivable item that you could use for the furnishings of your home.
Apart from the definite advantages that will accrue to those who buy Furniture at this time—the MID-WINTER FURNITURE SALE brings with it exhibits which will prove exceedingly helpful to those who take pride in the arrangement of their rooms, the decoration of their homes, in the excellence of their taste. There are some 45 model rooms to convey helpful suggestions—there is Maple Court with its most extensive and interesting array of maple Furniture—there is an extensive display of AMODEC and NEO-CLASSIC Furniture. These are terms which may prove puzzling, but the Furniture will not. The designs are decidedly modern, but in most instances they borrow the basic lines from the artists of ancient Athens. They are classic forms modified for present-day living. They represent some of the ideas of ancient Grecian designers, altered to fit the oil-heated, liberally ventilated, efficiently arranged home of today.
• Convenient deferred payment plan if desired.
• Charge purchases made now may be paid for in March.
• Ride the special express elevator to the Furniture Floors.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—*Eighth and Ninth Floors*

Miss Earhart Sees Nothing Extraordinary in Air Trips But Won't Fly Back to Hawaii

They're Not Emotional, She Says, and Doesn't See Just Why People Make Such an Ado Over Her Flights—Promises Husband to Go Easy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—"I don't like to disappoint my newspaper friends," said Miss Amelia Earhart, "but the fact is I didn't scream with delight when I saw the horns of Half Moon Bay as I approached the end of my flight from Hawaii.

"If I should indulge in such emotional expression I really believe my good ship would fall apart. You know emotion doesn't enter into aviation, and anyone who becomes a pilot—well," and she giggled informally into the microphone, "he just doesn't look at things that way."

Undoubtedly Miss Earhart knew whereof she spoke, but in the non-flying public, and apparently in a few pilots, too, her exploit of spanning a large slice of the Pacific evoked plenty of emotion. The very audience to which she addressed these remarks last Saturday spoke eloquently of the fact. Some 500 citizens of Oakland were gathered at the Athens Athletic Club to do her honor, and many absent ones, including President Roosevelt, flashed their congratulatory messages to the gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover There

Former President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover were there to add their tribute. Gov. Frank F. Merriam was there to make it unanimous for California. Hope Comfort Mitchell read an original poem to express the State's love for the modest young woman whom, she said, might more appropriately have been named Atalanta or Diana or even Brunnehilde instead of quaint Amelia.

Oakland officialdom of high and low degree was present to see that the city was given fully to the aviatrix. Fellow women fliers, members of her "Ninety Nine Club," had winged their way thither to bring good wishes. Representatives of the army and navy were there, and commercial interests of many varieties were active in backing the testimonial dinner. Friends of the Territory of Hawaii were conspicuous among the guests.

The day, in fact, was largely given over by Oakland to an expression of its emotions toward the country's leading woman flier. The plane in which Miss Earhart brought her husband, George Palmer Putnam, up from Los Angeles on his return by water from Hawaii was met south of Oakland by an escort of 11 navy planes.

The landing at Oakland Airport was marked by pomp and ceremony: a contrast to the simple but spontaneous greeting which Miss Earhart had received exactly a week before when she landed at the same field from her transpacific flight.

From then on ceremony attended Miss Earhart's movements. She arrived at the Athens Athletic Club loudly drummed by war veterans in red coats and chromium helmets. She was presented with a lei of gardenias. She was praised in superlatives by a long list of earnestly friendly speakers. She was given an identification disk of California gold, bearing a diamond in the center of a golden airplane, by Mayor William J. McCracken of Oakland.

She Just Wanted to Do It

But none of this affected Miss Earhart, who spoke far more informally than anyone else that evening. In fact, she simply refused to see her flight as anything to provoke particular amazement. It was primarily another proof that the air has definitely been conquered, and incidentally that women can be as skilled pilots as men. It inaugurated two-way voice radio in transoceanic flights. But it was made principally because she wanted to make it.

Miss Earhart was somewhat amused by all the fuss made over her, and insisted she was not nearly so well known as her champions claim. She recalled an incident in London, when her picture stood before a lecture hall where she was speaking. A small boy looked intently at the portrait, and, turning to his father, said excitedly: "Daddy, Colonel Lindbergh's mother is going to give a lecture here!"

There was another and more recent incident in which the wife of a service station proprietor "mistook" her momentarily for Amelia Earhart, but realized her mistake as soon as she saw her full face. However, she playfully introduced the customer to some friends as Miss Earhart, and was subsequently convulsed with laughter because they "really thought you were Miss Earhart!"

She described the incidents of her Pacific flight: the intensely starry night through which she had flown; the small amount of water she had seen; the accuracy of her compass; the perfection of her equipment. For the radio she had high praise, and predicted voice systems will soon become regular equipment on ocean flights.

Mr. Putnam, referred to by Governor Merriam as the "forgotten man," but introduced by Mrs. Eugene K. Sturgis, chairman of the dinner, as the modern "perfect husband," charmed the dinner guests with a brief but brilliant talk. And perhaps more than anyone else he demonstrated the placidity, high courage and essential modesty of his famous wife. Her radiogram to him upon her arrival at Oakland read:

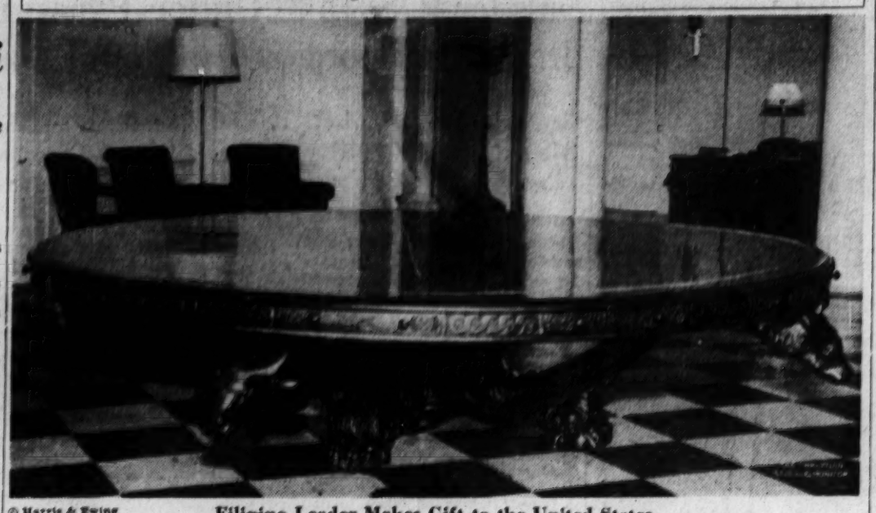
"Sorry I didn't do better."

"I thought she had done pretty well," he said, "and I said so in my return message; but I asked her not to make such trips a habit."

Miss Earhart indicated she would not. She was amazed to learn, she said, that her flight had been planned in the interests of the Jones-Costigan Bill, though she hadn't even known what the bill concerned until she inquired.

"I hope," she said, "that this indorsement will be in the interests of the greatest number, because I'm not looking forward to a return flight to Hawaii to cancel its effect!"

Picture Passing the Salt Across This Table



© Harris & Ewing

Filipino Leader Makes Gift to the United States

This Exquisitely Carved Piece of Furniture Was Carved by the Inmates of Bilbid Prison in the Philippines and Is Now in the Executive Office Wing of the White House.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, 35 years ago, was being chased all over the Philipine Islands by General Frederick Funston because Aguinaldo was leader of rebel forces disputing the rule of the United States following the purchase of the Islands from Spain after the Spanish-American War. In due time he was captured and the insurrection put down. Now this selfsame Aguinaldo is one of the best friends the American Government has and it was he who made the gift of this gorgeous table to the United States.

Reindeer on Last Lap Of Five-Year Trek Along Arctic Circle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—It is anticipated that ice conditions will be favorable this month for the final lap of the great 2000-mile trek of the Canadian Government's herd of 2500 reindeer from Alaska to the Mackenzie River delta. The herders are awaiting a favorable time when the deer may be driven the final 90 miles across the delta, which can only be undertaken in the winter months when the soft delta lands are frozen and covered with snow, as the reindeer cannot travel over bare ice.

The Lapp herders attempted to drive the animals across the last stage of the journey last winter, but an untimely blizzard turned the reindeer from their course and caused them to run with the storm. This necessitated a wait of another year. It was planned to drive the herds over the delta on Nov. 20 when the moon was at the full, so the trip could be made without a stop in 36 hours. Again the weather man interfered, this time with a warm thawing wind and rains. Latest reports from the Arctic Circle state more snow has fallen and the weather is again favorable for the final drive.

The herds of reindeer are to be domesticated and herded by the Eskimos to form a food supply as well as beast of transport. The Lomen Reindeer Corporation of Alaska received $200,000 from Canada for this herd which has been trekking for more than five years.

Wild Ponies of Carolina

Wild ponies that roam the narrow sand strips off the North Carolina coast become quite gentle once they are captured and trained to harness.

Mickey and Minnie Mouse Laugh Toy Concern Back to Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IRVINGTON, N. J., Jan. 23 — Mickey and Minnie Mouse are not all fun, it was revealed here yesterday. They have their serious moments, which they turn to utilitarian and financial purposes, as was proved when, after delighting hundreds of thousands of children and grown-ups in the motion picture theaters, they went to the aid of the receivers of the Lionel Corporations, makers of electrical and mechanical toys here, and helped them pull that concern out of receivership and put it back on its feet.

The part Mickey and Minnie played in this was described to Judge Guy L. Fake of the Federal Court in Newark, Monday, after which he dismissed the receivership. It was then revealed that the company, after going into a receivership on May 7, 1934, applied to Walt Disney in Hollywood for permission to make and market all mechanical or electrical Mickey Mouse toys.

The Hand-Car

When they got this right, Mickey and Minnie were placed on a hand-car to pump their way on an electrically charged track. So successful was the idea, that Mickey and Minnie were propelling this hand-car around more than 250,000 Christmas trees during the 1934-35 holidays, bringing delight to young and old in the home, just as they were doing in the theaters, and helping get the corporation out of the "red."

At the office of the Lionel Corporation, it was denied that Mickey and Minnie were solely responsible for solving the firm's difficulties. They contributed "in a small way," to it, but "it was to the general line of manufacture and improved business conditions" that the recovery was chiefly attributed.

Receivers Praised

This went with good management by Worcester Bouck and Mandell Frankel, the receivers, who were praised by Judge Fake as probably the most successful receivers in the history of his court. Judge Fake supplemented his praise with the award of a fee of $20,000 to Mr. Bouck and $7500 to Mr. Frankel, while Thomas N. McCarter, their counsel, got $10,000.

The corporation, which has been in business for 35 years, continues in receivership in New York State, but application for its discharge is now pending in the courts there and is expected to be granted this week.

Druggists in Texas Face Liquor Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Widespread violation of state liquor laws by druggists is reported here in a study conducted by a senatorial crime investigating committee for the Legislature now in session.

This committee recently analyzed the sales of 37 retail druggists in 18 Texas cities and issued a preliminary report. It found that since April of last year 690,356 pints of liquor had been sold by these druggists without the physician's prescription which the law requires.

Liquor in this State can be sold only on the order of physicians or for sacramental purposes. But one druggist in the stores examined sold whisky at the rate of four pints per minute; it was estimated. His sales were 373,344 pints in 90 days.

BOSTON
AUTO SHOW
MECHANICS BLDG.
NOW OPEN
10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

MIMI . . . gets ready for spring

with a new plaid suit and a herringbone topcoat exclusively at Wanamaker's Junior Miss Shop. Sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17.

Two-piece suit in bright plaid on soft, spongy woolen and the new high-buttoned fitted jacket, and taffeta scarf. $29.75

Herringbone tweed coat, fitted slim and very British looking. Brown or navy blue. $29.75

John Wanamaker
New York Philadelphia

CHOOSE CHEVROLET FOR QUALITY AT LOW COST

CHEVROLET

THE NEW STANDARD CHEVROLET

Lowest-priced six
Unusual economy
Flashy acceleration
23% more power
for getaway and hill-climbing
Big, roomy Body by Fisher
Smooth, powerful brakes
Blue-Flame valve-in-head engine

$465 AND UP. List price of New Standard Roadster at Flint, Mich., $465. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20.00 additional. Prices subject to change without notice.

THE NEW MASTER DE LUXE CHEVROLET

New streamline styling
Turret Top Body by Fisher
*Knee-Action
Longer wheelbase
Roomier bodies
Speed, power, economy
Blue-Flame valve-in-head engine
(*Knee-Action optional at $20.00 extra)

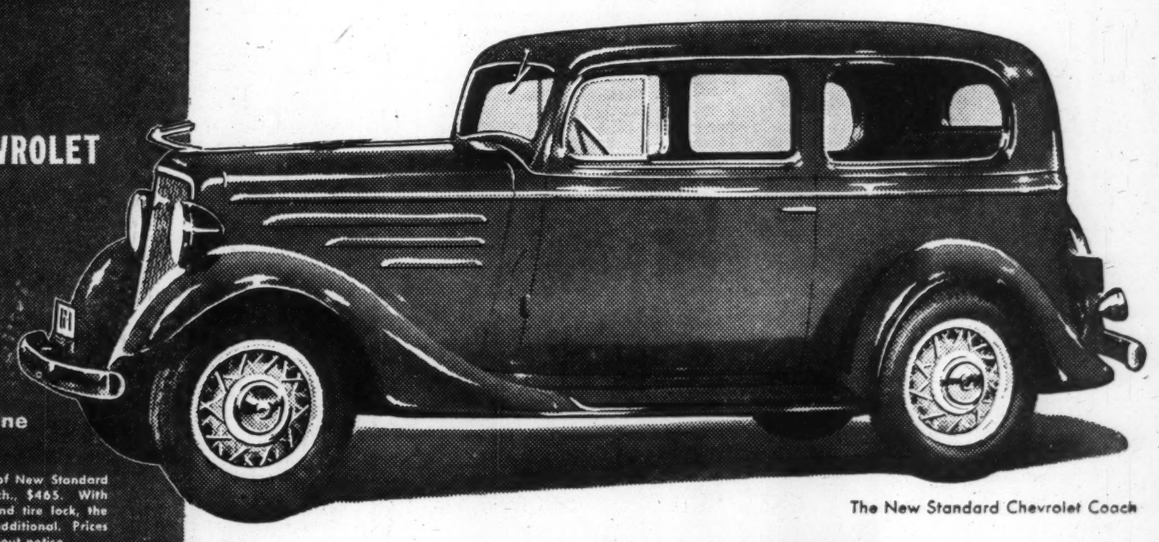
$560 AND UP. List price of Master De Luxe Coupe at Flint, Mich., $560. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $25.00 additional. Prices subject to change without notice.

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

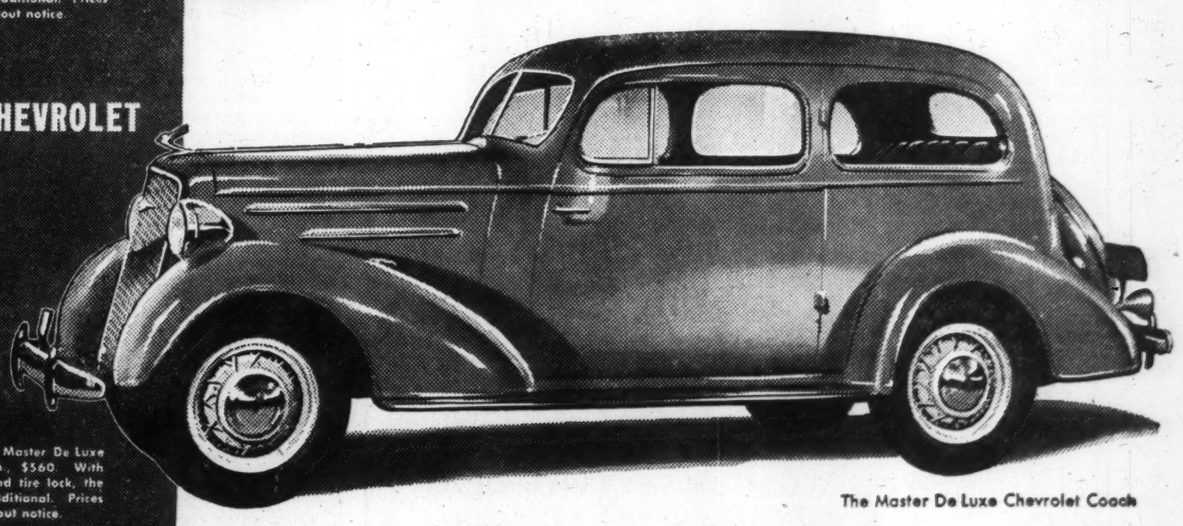
THE GREATEST PERFORMERS that ever bore the Chevrolet name . . and the MOST ECONOMICAL to operate and maintain

BE PREPARED for a real thrill when you take the wheel of a 1935 Chevrolet. *For these new cars are performers extraordinary.* The nimblest, fleetest, most spirited cars that ever bore the Chevrolet name. The new Blue-Flame valve-in-head engine, which powers all Chevrolet models for 1935, is vitally improved; the response to the throttle at low speeds greatly increased; and the results will amaze you. These new Chevrolets are *faster on the getaway* than you'd be willing to believe if you didn't actually see and feel their abilities. They are equally impressive in power—speed—smoothness of operation—and driving safety. Most surprising of all, this new performance is accompanied by an entirely new economy of operation. You will get even more miles per gallon of gas . . . even more miles to a filling of oil . . . in either one of these cars, than in the great money-saving Chevrolets of other years! They are the most *economical* as well as the most brilliant and capable motor cars that Chevrolet has ever produced. Your Chevrolet dealer cordially invites you to drive one of these cars . . . and experience the marvelous performance which Chevrolet engineers have built into them . . . at your earliest convenience. We suggest that you see him—*today!*

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. *Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms*
A General Motors Value



The New Standard Chevrolet Coach



The Master De Luxe Chevrolet Coach

CHEVROLET for 1935

Reich Regime Faces Test Of New Economics

Future of National Socialism May Depend on How It Weathers Winter

Less Unemployment

In view of publication of the Reich's trade statistics for 1934, showing the unfavorable balance of 285,000,000 marks (about $69,825,000), as against the favorable balance of 667,000,000 marks in 1933, and with the gold reserve reported as down to 2.34 per cent, special interest attaches to the following survey of Germany's critical economic situation during the current winter.

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"If National Socialism can come through the present winter without an economic crisis, which would seriously undermine its hold on the German people, then its future is assured."

This viewpoint, attributed to a non-National Socialist financier, is representative of the opinion of many other observers, both within this country and without. Whether it is true as a prophecy is immaterial at the moment. What is important is that it emphasizes the seriousness of the existing financial-economic situation, which the party leaders themselves admit when they declare that "to be hard pressed is not to capitulate."

Definitions Necessary

Shortage of currency reserves and scarcity of raw materials continue to be Germany's outstanding difficulties. But to understand the situation aright, a clear distinction must at once be made between the admitted existence of the present crisis and what may possibly be a consequence on the political system should it become still worse. It is the easiest thing in the world for the expert from a democratic state to prove "conclusively" from statistics that the Third Reich having so small a gold coverage for its currency and so limited a supply of raw products must be on the verge of political collapse. The best answers are the many unfulfilled prophecies concerning Soviet Russia's impending collapse and Fascist Italy's financial ruin. Economy in these states is conducted on entirely different lines. The terms used mean different things in these and in liberal-democratic states. In the latter, the failure of individual enterprise means failure of the whole community. In Germany, today, for example, however much may still be said about private business, everything in the present state of flux depends upon whether the greatest creditor of all, the state, can continue financing the great employment schemes now in hand.

Employment in England and the United States implies obtaining a job in some work which will bring profit to the employer, as it did in Germany before Jan. 30, 1933. Today, the element of profit is secondary and the employer is expected to take on employees "for the sake of giving them work." The employees themselves know this, hence a partial explanation of the toleration of wages which often are far from what could be described as "living" wages; for the alternative to so many is either work at any wage or continued unemployment.

Three Big Tasks

Unemployment has been reduced, according to official figures, from 4,059,000 in December, 1933, to 2,354,000 in November, 1934. This is mainly the result of state-created and state-sustained schemes. The German Government today is directly or indirectly (through state credits) participating in all kinds of public works for conquering unemployment, from the building of a comprehensive network of auto roads to the dividing up of large dwellings.

In addition to creating employment, the Government has had to concentrate upon three other important tasks, viz., maintaining the internal purchasing power of the mark, insuring the supplies of raw materials and preventing increased prices. Such tasks, it was realized months ago, could be accomplished only by strong centralized control. This was, therefore, established. Through the Reichsbank, the currency has been maintained by a series of moratoria on the "transfer" in foreign values of interest and amortization charges on loans from abroad as they fall due, and by the fine web of the foreign exchange regulations. To the moratoria was added the policy of importing only what could be paid for, and—failing this securing all necessities, such as foreign raw materials—by barter agreements with foreign states. All this has been possible because to financial was added economic control by the state when Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president, also became virtually economic dictator.

Barter and the invention of new substitutes at home, especially for textiles, are the methods used for securing raw materials. Trade agreements with many countries, including Great Britain, Bolivia, South Africa, etc., on a quid pro quo basis or out-and-out barter, are doing much to help out in this matter. As for the new substitutes there have been many optimistic pronouncements, but it must take years and millions of marks before these really take the place of cotton, wool, rubber, etc. How great is the shortage of raw materials it is impossible to judge at the moment.

Hard Stage Ahead

What is clear is that whether for this reason or for lack of finance, the next stage in the complete elimination of unemployment promised by the National Socialists is going to be very hard. State initiative has not yet turned into private business initiative as was expected.

Prices, though increased in some cases, have been kept much firmer than might have been expected in such a period of financial-economic turmoil.

The appointment of Dr. Karl Gördeler, to be Price Controller, responsible only to Chancellor Hitler, until July 1, 1935, has helped to restore confidence, especially in view of his valuable work in a similar capacity under Chancellor Brüning. The check on rising food prices has meant a curb to the policy of autarchy in the interests of the German farmer which the Ministry of Agriculture had pursued so enthusiastically for many months past.

The average German has great confidence in the economic leadership of Dr. Schacht and those now co-operating with him in working out his country's economic future. And he has not been slow to realize how far into the background, if not out of the picture altogether, have been pushed those party theorists who would suddenly promote the Third Reich of their imaginings. Among Germany's economic leaders today there are many good "liberals" of the old regime.

Glad It Isn't Worse

It would be an exaggeration to say that the workman is satisfied with conditions, but he is happy that he has work; the intellectual worker is in many cases very badly off financially, while the farmer also grumbles about his lot. It can also be added that the Labor Service and other similar institutions have only temporarily absorbed many who will have to find employment later; while the Winter Help Scheme, despite its gigantic proportions, can only scratch the surface of the poverty of many thousands of the destitute. Nor has there been any very perceptible improvement in the general purchasing power of the nation, and the export industries and shipping, in particular, are still suffering very badly.

But for all this, the average German thinks not in terms of a change but of an evolution of the present regime, hoping above all for improved world conditions so that he can increase his exports—upon which 11 per cent of the population are directly dependent.

The question for the future appears to be not whether National Socialism will maintain its hold, but how will it develop? Unless world prosperity enables it to reconstruct its export trade and so give a new impetus to private enterprise, government - controlled — because government - financed — undertakings will have to guarantee the maintenance of national business, which may well lead to a comprehensive system of state capitalism in the Germany of tomorrow.

Out to Set Land Speed Record

© Fox Photos Ltd.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, Speed King and Cyclist

Upper—Sir Malcolm in His Famous "Bluebird," Revised for New Tests. The Motor Must Be Going More Than 200 Miles an Hour Before He Can Shift Into High Gear. Lower—Sir Malcolm Getting Along Well Enough With Another Means of Locomotion.

King Boris Ousts Bulgarian Fascists

(Continued from Page 1)

the so-called "democratic" order which it replaced and the hope was that it might prove better.

Recently an extensive Communist conspiracy was reported to have been uncovered by the Government through the police in the city of Haskovo. More than 300 were arrested—some of them soldiers. The story was that the conspirators planned to seize the arms depot in Haskovo, distribute weapons among the local Communists, take possession of army barracks and to develop a movement strong enough eventually to overthrow the Government.

The plot seems to have had ramifications in several cities and so many people are being held by the police in connection with it that local administration buildings have to be used as prisons.

It is significant that this large group of Communists has been found in the very city where 46 persons were on trial for their lives because of another Communist plot. Recently six Communists were hanged in Bulgaria, and scores of others condemned to death. It is noted that, as the repressive measures of the Government increase in severity, the activity of the Communists also seems to grow.

Wide Opposition

Opposition to the former authoritarian regime of Premier Georgieff was widespread. There is no group or class of people that heartily supports it, it is declared. The Government rested upon the bayonets of a part of the army. It had introduced drastic reforms which are said to have brought hardships to many groups of intellectuals.

Bankers, merchants, teachers, lawyers, doctors and journalists have all been affected. The laborers, too, have lost the limited freedom they enjoyed, and the villagers have been deprived of their political party. On the other hand, the militant Macedonians have been crushed, and Bulgaria freed from their "gangster" despotism.

British Speeder Sails for U. S. To Break Own Record

Sir Malcolm Campbell Aims at Doing 300 Miles Per Hour in Bluebird

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 23—A new land speed record of 300 miles an hour is the aim of Sir Malcolm Campbell, world speed record holder, who sailed from England on board the Aquitania today, bound for the United States, accompanied by Lady Campbell and daughter.

Sir Malcolm's famous "Bluebird" racing car, which was also shipped with him today, has been completely redesigned and rebuilt. It will have its first trials on Daytona Beach sometime toward the middle of February. If the car proves as fast as is hoped, it may be taken to Salt Lake City, Utah, for the record attempt.

At present the long blue, whale-like machine is an unknown quantity. The streamlined body is unconventional. The rear axle has been entirely redesigned. The drive is taken on each wheel separately. Air brakes are fitted, two four-feet-square vanes rising from the side of the body at the first pressure on the brake pedal.

Must Close Radiator

But the main hope of a sensational improvement on the present record of 272 miles an hour rests on the possibility of closing the radiator at high speed and thus having an entirely uninterrupted streamline from stem to stern. Wind tunnel tests have shown that if the radiator can be closed an extra 15 miles an hour will be added to the maximum speed. Otherwise, the new streamlining may not be sufficiently revolutionary to increase the speed more than a few miles an hour above the present record.

Sir Malcolm declares that he does not know whether he will be able to close the radiator. He cannot attempt it until the maximum revolutions have been reached or the engine might get too hot. Yet to pull the lever at his side he will have to hold the "Bluebird," hurling over the sand at nearly 300 miles an hour, with one hand.

The engine of the car is the same 12-cylinder Rolls-Royce type engine with which he previously set up the record. Three gears are fitted. When the car has accelerated to 110 miles an hour—and twin rear wheels are fitted to improve the holding powers and prevent wheel slip—Sir Malcolm will shift gears for the first time. He will change into top gear while traveling at 205 miles an hour.

The mile has already been covered by Sir Malcolm in 13.23 seconds. This means a traveling velocity of 134 yards a second. To reach 300 the car will have to travel at over 146 yards a second.

Confident

Sir Malcolm Campbell is very confident. He has been working on the improved car for two years. But even he is not so confident as Lady Campbell.

"We," Lady Campbell declared as she watched the car in the paddock of Brooklands track, outside Sir Malcolm's engineering works, "have a very good chance of improving on the record. The mechanics have found, they believe, a really efficient form of streamlining. Of course a lot depends on the condition of the beach. If it is bumpy Sir Malcolm will find it very difficult to reach the present record."

"But," she continued, "have you noticed that when Sir Malcolm has gone to Daytona, each time he has improved on his performance? I think he will do so again. His mechanics and engineers have been working night and day. They built the body themselves. And as long as these same mechanics remain I am sure we will triumph."

Reich Ship Merger Breaking Under Pressure of Declines In World Passenger Traffic

Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Start Dissolution of Combine Made in 1930 'for 50 Years'—Independent Services Planned

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Hapag-Lloyd union representing the two greatest German shipping concerns of the Hamburg-America and the North German Lloyd Lines is in process of dissolution.

This announcement, made recently at Hamburg, ends an amalgamation completed in 1930 "for a period of 50 years," and embracing 70 per cent of the entire German mercantile marine. That amalgamation set the seal on the rationalization of German industry in the immediate post war years.

All interests of the two lines were then fused, profits and losses shared, vessels and services jointly operated and property and premises brought under unified control. Much was expected from this amalgamation, but the world crisis dealt such a blow to shipping that losses rather than profits resulted.

Drop in Tonnage

German tonnage, which before that crisis amounted to 4,200,000 tons, fell to 3,400,000 tons, or 5 per cent of the world's total tonnage. This meant that Germany was now behind even the Scandivanian countries, even though before 1914 it had owned 12½ per cent of the world's tonnage.

While independent shipping companies and tramp steamer services maintained their position, passenger services have particularly declined. The big companies have suffered most, according to the announcement.

Dealing with the question of state aid for shipping, it declared that compensation was necessary to counteract the effect of depreciation of currencies by foreign countries, but that this could not be described as a subsidy. This state aid had led to 100 ships being put in commission since May, 1933, it was explained.

This decentralization of shipping, which runs quite contrary to the present German policy in politics and economic affairs generally, is destined to lead to the transformation of the great shipping lines into a number of independent services based on Hamburg and Bremen.

Independent Services

Some of the European coastal services of the Hapag-Lloyd union are already being run independently under private control, as the Matthies and Argo lines, while the future ownership of the Hamburg-London-Hamburg-Rhine and certain other lines is under consideration.

The Hamburg-America line will operate the north and south Atlantic and Far East services, and the North-German Lloyd the north Atlantic and the Pacific services. The South American east coast and the African lines have been transferred already, and the Levant service will be transferred to independent control, for which 3,000,000 marks (about $1,200,000) of private capital has already been subscribed.

As part of its new independent program, the North German Lloyd recently launched a big new ship for its Pacific service. This was the Scharnhorst of 18,000 tons, the biggest vessel built in this country since the Europa and the Bremen. It is scheduled to make its first voyage from Bremen on May 11.

New Dinner Service For Duchess of Kent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Eng. — In keeping with tradition, a Stoke-on-Trent firm which has made tea services for every English monarch since the days of George IV is now at work on a china dinner service as a wedding gift to the Duke and Duchess of Kent from the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation and the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce. The makers are W. T. Copeland & Sons, the successors of Josiah Spode of chinaware fame.

By the express wish of the Duke, the service is of the simplest design. It consists of a magazine blue band one-eighth of an inch wide, with a gold edge and line, and the crest of the Duke and Duchess executed on the rim in heraldic colors. Penciling, engraving and painting has been executed by hand, and for the coloring of the crest alone each piece of ware has been fired five times.

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Orient Hopeful Of Transpacific Flights With Mail

Officials Make Plans to Circumvent Fogs and Typhoons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Interest throughout the Far East has greeted revelation of plans of Pan American Airways for an early test flight over the proposed transpacific air mail route.

Much preliminary survey work has already been done, it was pointed out by H. M. Bixby, Pan American representative at Shanghai.

"We might literally say that Pan American personnel has already covered the distance from the Pacific coast of the United States to Manila by way of Japan and China," said Mr. Bixby. "This refers, of course, to the northern route so far as the transpacific crossing is concerned.

"Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's northern flight to Japan and China in 1931 gave us a trail-blazing flight from the Aleutions. Last year a Pan American party explored the route between Shanghai and Manila so that nothing further in that direction need be done at present, although of course political complications remain to be unraveled."

Pan American's efforts of last year to take over air line operation throughout the Philippine archipelago proved a failure, although this by no means indicates that something of the sort cannot be arranged later. At the moment, however, the Filipinos were very full of desire not to let Americans or other "foreigners" obtain monopolistic grip upon anything in the islands. With independence assured, the Filipinos are considerably softened toward American capital.

In any event, there seems to be no obstacle to initiating regular through service by the southern route when Pan American experts deem the time ripe; and it is this southern route which, although longer, appeals most to those familiar with climatic conditions prevailing over the Pacific. The northern route is short, it has briefer over-water "jumps," and it touches Japan, all of which points are important; but for considerable portions of the year it would be subject to difficult if not impossible climatic hazards, and the factors of safety and dependability weigh increasingly with air line operators.

On the southern line, over the portions already surveyed, there is a seasonal typhoon possibility to consider on both sides of the Philippines, while China coast fogs have already made the Shanghai-Canton line of the C. N. A. C. its "hard luck branch" with two planes lost and service suspended for a period of several months.

But there is no reason why any airplane should take chances in a typhoon area under present relatively advanced conditions of meteorological hour-by-hour mapping. As for the fog of the south China coast, that is a recognized source of difficulty between the United States and Shanghai, with new twi-engined Dougles Dolphin seaplanes which will utilize radio direction-finding, blind flying instruments and other up-to-date aids, and which are being operated cautiously to obviate any slightest chance of further mishap.

When Baden Comes to Berlin

Acme P & A

Village Dances in the Lustgarten

German Version of "Swing Your Partner."

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Streets of the capital, long since filled with modern European styles, are occasionally brightened by costumes of visiting villagers. During festivals many traditional garbs may be seen, as when couples from Baden danced about the festive pole in the Lustgarten.

South Africans Protest Accord With Portugal

Mozambique Convention Held to Divert Trade Fro mUnion's Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—The new Mozambique Convention between the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa is meeting with criticism from some of the merchants at the South African ports.

The convention lays down the supply of native labor from Mozambique for the Rand gold mines and the amount of Transvaal railway traffic which, as a quid pro quo, shall be assigned to Delagoa Bay. Under the old convention the minimum traffic to Delagoa Bay was 50 to 55 per cent and this has now been reduced to 47½ per cent.

The chief critic of the new convention is John S. Young, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

"The Government has actually guaranteed that 47½ per cent of the Union's trade in transit to the most populous area of our country must go through a foreign port," Mr. Young says. The revenue of our harbors and our railways for this enormous traffic is to be lost to the Union and guaranteed to the Portuguese."

In answer to this, it is pointed out that for over 30 years a certain proportion of transit trade in imported goods to what is called the "competitive area" in the Transvaal has been allocated under successive agreements to the port of Delagoa Bay. Experience has shown during the last six years that under the existing system Delagoa Bay has been obtaining a steadily increasing proportion of the traffic—far in excess of the minimum laid down—and it was in view of this that the Union Government decided to ask for a revision of the 1928 convention.

The proportion of the trade to which Delagoa Bay will be entitled in the future will, it is anticipated, be considerably less than in the past.

So far as the recruitment of Portuguese natives for the mines is concerned, the 1928 convention reduced the total permitted from 100,000 to 80,000. The new arrangement is on a different basis. The limitation of 80,000 remains, and although the mines have been managing for some time by importing only 40,000 to 45,000, the Union Government will now permit them, if they so desire, to employ a minimum of 65,000.

Benavides Defends Rule to Argentine Centenary Visitors

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 22 (By U. P.)—President Benavides defended his Administration from the criticism of an Argentine group yesterday. Senators, deputies and Argentine writers petitioned him to release political prisoners.

Waiving the fact that the question concerned Peruvian internal affairs, the President recalled that when he assumed the office almost two years ago, he initiated a policy of political peace and concord, pleading with all parties to join. Political exiles were allowed to return, and for 18 months his efforts were directed to appeasing opposition circles, he declared. Subversive movements were quelled.

The capital's fourth centennial celebration continued yesterday, with memorial services and with the placing of a placque to the Spanish Viceroy, José Manso de Velasco, reconstructor of the city after the earthquake of 1746.

Another placque was dedicated to the Viceroy Francisco de Toledo, under whose government the University of San Marcos was founded. The first stone was also laid for a monument to the Mexican liberator, Manuel Hidalgo y Costilla. The first national conference on aviation and the congress of Peruvian mayors convened. Scheduled for tonight is an open-air performance of the Buenos Aires Ballet in the National Stadium.

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73 Crafton Avenue	63 Station Street
1933½ Crafton Boulevard	1030 Talbot Avenue
414 S. Craig Street	7835 Tioga Street
1490 Dormont Avenue	566 Trenton Avenue
919 Federal Street	307 S. Trenton Avenue
3702 Forbes Street	7201 Verona Boulevard
7910 Frankstown Avenue	230 Virginia Avenue
911 Galveston Avenue	1000 Walnut Street
529 S. Graham Avenue	5523 Walnut Street
50 Grant Avenue	3400 Ward Street
521 Greenfield Avenue	303 Warrington Avenue
1100 Greenfield Avenue	703 Washington Road
Greensprings Avenue	7220 Waverly Street
Hazelwood Avenue	3261 West Liberty Avenue
244 S. Highland Avenue	7700 West Moreland Avenue
570 N. Homewood Avenue	507 Willow Avenue
400 Johnston Avenue	929 Wood Street

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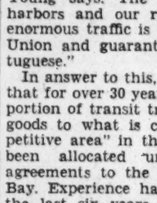

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Government Feels Its Way

* * *

Warns Thousands of Applicants Experiment Is Necessarily Slow

America's New Frontier
Ninth of 10 Articles

—By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Forms of Government for Subsistence Homesteads Explains, for The Christian Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares With the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

He was a fine-appearing young man, and he introduced a beautiful young woman to whom he had become engaged. But both agreed that marriage for the present was out of the question—why? There was no job in sight, no possibility of renting an apartment, no desire to live on the folks. Dozens of such youthful perplexities have come to notice in the last two years.

When these couples hear of the Subsistence Homesteads, and possible industrial opportunities to supply small cash incomes, their eyes brighten, and there passes over their young faces but a glow of fleeting hope. They know well what small chance there is when more than 20,000 applications have already come in for a third that many possible homesteads. All the Federal authorities can say to such is:

"We are experimenting and, if we succeed in pointing the way, your time may come—but the laboratory method is necessarily a slow one."

Questions Pop Up

Can the young people wait? Can the projected homesteads near industrial centers meet the needs of the world and be true frontiers? With little homes and gardens outside the city in which young people could dare to marry and care for a family, the young husband could hope that he would find work for half subsistence in the city.

Such a project is to be seen within eight miles of Houston, Texas, where 100 houses will soon be occupied by people, most of whom have intermittent employment in the great southern Gulf port city with a population of 300,000. Here are fertile acres where strawberries ripen in February, and roses bloom the year round.

Houston is one of the most flourishing of southern cities and its industrial output, before the depression, reached $90,000,000. There are oil refineries, and four cotton mills. There are sugar refineries, fertilizer plants and railroad repair shops, cement and chemical works.

Conditions Seem Favorable

Conditions would seem to be favorable. Workmen will pay for their new homes and three acres on an average of $2500 with an amortization period of from 20 to 30 years. It is not expected that these workmen will receive more than $1200 a year in wages. By next December the country should be able to judge whether this form of pioneering is successful.

Near Dayton, Ohio, is another group of homesteads just outside the city where 35 houses will soon receive occupants. Twelve families are already moved in. Dayton is a city of skilled workmen who are of greater importance than machinery because of the "precision" industries. These men applying for federal homesteads are employees in the many airplane plants, in the cash register works, or in any of the dozens of other technical trades. These pioneers will be closely watched and success will mean an early enlargement of the Dayton Homestead project.

Decatur, Ind., with a coming homestead project of 48 houses is thoroughly in sympathy with the Government's efforts. This undertaking is already responsible for a new industry moving into the city. And there have been many other inquiries from industrialists who have been attracted to the city for factory or office sites because of the federal project where high grade, contented workmen can be found who are not dependent upon full-time work.

These Indiana pioneers, chosen for their sterling qualities as prospective settlers include a cross section of industrial life in that State—a post office clerk, a salesman, machinist, clothier, molder, electrician, plumber, dry cleaner, truck driver, printer, millwright, traffic manager, theater projector, doctor, tool grinder and laborer.

This project is to be made a beauty spot with lake, community center, park and with well-kept roads. The houses while small are quite different from each other. Every house has a bathroom, basement with furnace and fruit cellar. The homesteaders will have water, gas and electricity. The most will be about $3000, to be paid in 20 to 30 years with low interest charges.

Tupelo Project Stands Out

Still another project, but somewhat better known because of President Roosevelt's recent visit, is Tupelo Homesteads, Mississippi. This is one of six proposed for that State. These houses will range in cost from $2700 to $3200. Homesteaders will be given 30 years in which to pay, and will be charged the same interest as the United States Treasury has to pay to get the money.

The outstanding fact of this town of Tupelo is that the Tennessee Valley is furnishing electricity for seven mills per kilowatt hour. This means that those who may have been taxed $10 a month for current are now paying about $1.

In a half dozen other localities much the same story can be told of little towns arising just outside industrial centers. There are to date 571 houses either completed or in the process of construction. Eighteen millions of the $25,000,000 appropriated has been allocated, and $5,000,000 actually spent.

Anyone who visits these partially completed suburban projects and talks with prospective tenants finds the same hopefulness as exists among those who are to farm on a larger scale in rural districts.

Interest in the whole subject grows over the country and the new communities are being visited by thousands upon thousands of curious American citizens. One homesteader said that 85 visitors crossed his threshold on a single Sunday to examine his house.

After studying these projects there seems to be good reason to agree with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture who wrote in his recent book "New Frontiers": "I cannot help feeling that eventually the physical manifestation of the new frontier will consist in considerable measure of thousands of self-subsistence homestead communities properly related to decentralized industry.

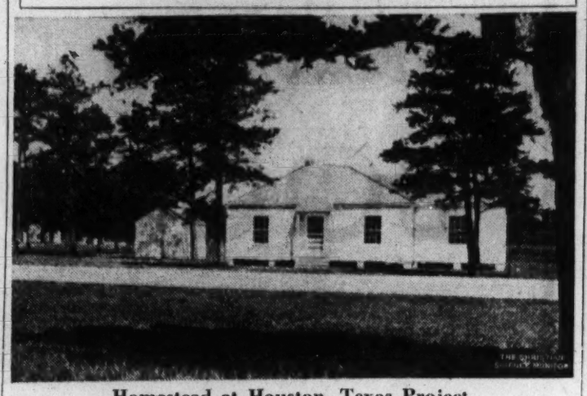
The story of the New American Frontier could hardly be complete without mention of the CCC camps scattered all over the country.

In the West Virginia and Tennessee forests there are many of these fine projects. Young men were continually being picked up on the road and given a lift. From them one soon learns to understand what this life in the open, with money to send home, means to hard pressed American youth.

These are the very men who later will be looking for places on subsistence homesteads where they can continue, to some extent, the outdoor life they learn to love in the CCC camps.

(Next time Summary and Importance of the Homesteads)

Farm-Factory Meet Here



Homestead at Houston, Texas Project

Gains and Losses Of Russia Charted

(Continued from Page 1)

ject: "Censorship and International News."

Dr. Rupert Emerson, professor of government, Harvard University, preceded Mr. Drummond on the same program with observations on economic nationalism as a policy being highly detrimental to world peace. He suggested that monopolistic control of foreign trade by the state would be compatible with efforts to extend such trade to the widest possible limits.

Propagaton of Ignorance

In decrying propagandist operations intended to stifle true reporting of actual conditions in a foreign state, Mr. Drummond pointed out that such a policy is highly dangerous to international understanding and world peace.

"It means," he said, "that in at least 11 European countries and only to a lesser extent in the Far East and in some South American countries, the propagation of ignorance had become an instrument of national policy. It cannot fail to be one of the most disintegrating elements in the structure of world peace.

"When the opinions of masses of people are molded by calculated misinformation, we have in operation an influence which is destructive of freedom of thought and freedom of conscience and which therefore is destructive of intelligent national government and intelligent international government."

Second Plan Modified

"The Russians," Dr. Fainsod declared, "have profited by the mistakes and difficulties of their first five-year plan and have introduced a number of modifications in the second five-year plan now in its third year. The first plan placed primary stress on the production of capital goods, factories and machines. The second plan puts more stress on the production of consumers' goods, on the development of those industries which minister to everyday needs.

"The second five-year plan has also been marked by a growing inequality in the earning power of various sections of the population. The Russians have gone a long way since the time when Lenin demanded that the wages of the Soviet commissar should not be greater than those of the skilled worker. Inequality today in Russia is being preached both as a virtue and a necessity. Stalin himself at the Communist Party congress in 1934 declared: 'Equalization in the sphere of consumption and personal life is reactionary—petty—bourgeois nonsense, worthy of some primitive set of ascetics, but not of a Socialist society.'

Mastery of Technique

"Another slogan of the second five-year plan is the mastery of technique. More emphasis is being placed on quality and less on the attainment of astronomical figures of production. Instead of biulding factories and then turning the peasants loose to experiment with highly valuable machines, now the plan is to train the engineers and workers first and then build and operate the factories. The number of new technical institutes which have been developed to train skilled workers and engineers, represents one of the most intelligent enterprises of the second five-year plan.

"If we summarize the recent trends of internal events in the Soviet Union we would note that the indices of industrial production are still rising, though the pace of the advance has been relaxed. The first strained efforts which took a terrific toll in the sacrifice of living standards and the quality of goods, produced a disequilibrium which the Russians are now trying to correct by more even and careful planning.

Reappearance of Gaiety

"Recent reports on Russian social life which come to us indicate a certain relaxation of tension. There is an encouraging reappearance of bourgeois gaiety; public dancing is no longer frowned upon; the desire for personal adornment, so long suppressed, is finding its natural expression. To the devout Communist of the old school, these frivolities may appear a little menacing. But for better or worse such is the trend.

How strange it is today to find Russia, regarded a generation ago as the greatest threat to the status quo, transformed now into one of its stanchest defenders. One wonders what Clemenceau would say, that Clemenceau who did all in his power to stamp out Bolshevism, could he see his country and Soviet Russia in each other's arms, joined together by the common menace of Hitler's Germany. Possibly he would have shrugged his shoulders with the curt observation that necessity makes strange bedfellows."

Interlude of Snowfall Surprises New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23 (AP)—Residents of New Orleans awoke yesterday in freezing weather with a surprise at finding themselves caught in a snowstorm—the first snow many children of the present generation had ever seen.

The snow began driving in during the early morning hours on the frigid wave that was sweeping through the southland to the Gulf of Mexico and at 8 o'clock this morning it was still falling.

Roofs were covered with snow throughout the city and the snow banked an inch deep in the gutters of the roofs and on the tops of automobiles. There was snow a-plenty for snowballs by the time the youngsters awoke in this balmy New Orleans of two days ago, when the temperature soared up to 80 degrees.

A deep, gray morning settled over the city as the snowstorm continued.

Girl's Handkerchief Stops Dashing Train

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23 (AP)—All 16-year-old Dorothy Barton had for a flag was a tiny wisp of handkerchief but she waved it lustily and the train ground to a stop just in front of Bobby Dabrick.

Bobby, seven, was crossing the tracks near his home in Elizabeth yesterday when he fell and caught his foot. Dorothy saw him and darted back and began to wave the little handkerchief at the engineer. He saw the fluttering signal and set the airbrakes. Then Dorothy ran back to Bobby and pulled him free as the locomotive stopped not 10 feet away.

High Cost of Peace Justified Before Women's Organizations

(Continued from Page 1)

there to comfort the dying and bury the dead. That is merely camouflage. They are there to give divine sanction to the hellishness of human slaughter. Religion must never again bless war. The religion that, in the future, will ever bless war will thereby damn itself."

Dr. Mann urged that nations stop making war against each other and unite to fight their common enemies, "crime, corruption, disease, poverty, old age insecurity, unemployment, national hatreds, racial animosities, and religious intolerance."

Part of the price of peace, said Dr. Grover Clark of Wellesley College, is the wish for peace. He declared that in the case of China and Japan "the peace machinery did not do that for which it was created simply because we were not sufficiently determined to make it work. The machinery was there. The driving power to make it function was not."

Interrogation Luncheons

"Costs" in Germany, Russia, and Japan were discussed at a series of "interrogation" luncheons today. The National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, which launched the "panel" discussions several years ago was responsible for another innovation when Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of New York City arranged for three groups to lunch together and to propound questions to experts. No speeches were made but in response to significant questions 19 speakers responded with "Facts."

Mrs. Shepard Morgan of New York City, wife of a member of the board of the Bank for International Settlements, was the outstanding defender of Germany's nationalistic policy, declaring that it is justified by the results of the Versailles Treaty, the unfairness of the Allies toward Germany, and the economic strain.

Dr. Henry S. Leiper, executive secretary of the Universal Christian Committee for Life and Work, stated that oppression of any liberals is an effort to regiment the church by destroying liberty.

Divergent viewpoints on the present status of women in Germany were presented by Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer, research associate of the international relations committee of the American Association of University Women, who thinks that women have gone back to the home and the kitchen, and Dr. Anne Seesholtz, executive secretary of the Council of Women for Home Missions, who thinks that German women still retain valuable jobs in social welfare, and that public sentiment is with them.

Comments on Russia

In the Japanese discussion, Ben Dorfman, formerly associated with the Lytton Manchurian Commission, expressed the opinion that independence for the Philippines would complicate the situation in all western powers, and Paul Harris, director of the Youth Movement for World Recovery, thought that it is right for the Philippines to be free and the world must take the consequences.

Mrs. Corliss Lamont of New York City, daughter-in-law of Thomas Lamont and former secretary of the Zimmern School at Geneva, and John S. Cripps, son of Sir Stafford Cripps, believe that the Russian experiment is bound to be successful.

Mrs. Frances C. Huntington, president of the Smith Alumnae, and W. Chapin Huntington, secretary of the American Embassy to Russia from 1913 to 1917, were skeptical about various phases of the Soviet regime.

Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Relations, endeavored to express a balanced point of view, and Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury of Bryn Mawr, and Mrs. Caspar Whitney of New York City criticized the working out of the experiment while believing that behind it are strivings which will help to make a new world.

Mrs. Fred S. Bennett of New York City presided over the discussion on Germany, Mrs. Arthur Brin of Minneapolis over the one on Japan, and Miss Marguerite Wells, also of Minneapolis, over the one on Russia.

Mrs. Roosevelt entertained the conference at a reception late this afternoon at the White House.

One thousand women climbed Capitol Hill yesterday noon to tell the members of the United States Senate that the people back home want the World Court. They pervaded the halls, they importuned secretaries, they were photographed with their Senators and they left behind them the definite impression that 11 national women's organizations numbering about 5,000,000 want the United States to enter the court.

Bird Visitors Save Population Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Santa Barbara, Calif.

WHEN five new varieties of birds selected to winter in Santa Barbara they saved this city's reputation for a growing population.

The bird census is taken annually under auspices of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. This city has held the lead for several years for the number of feathered folk that winter here. The preliminary check-up indicated a 1934 drop below 1933's record of 128 different birds. But the final report reached 133.

International Stanza Offered for 'America'

BUFFALO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The addition of a sixth stanza, bringing a touch of internationalism to "America" has been approved by the Methodist Ministers Association of Buffalo.

Composed by the Rev. Benjamin Copeland, the new lines read:

"May all the nations share
Lord God, Thy gracious care,
Thy name adore.
Praise to the Prince of Peace,
His kingdom still increase
Till wrong and wars shall cease,
Forever more."

The association will urge its incorporation in the "America" which will appear in the new Methodist hymnal.

Student 'Co-op' Pressers

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—A student cooperative pressing association at the University of Georgia has been announced by A. M. Bennett, student manager of the new concern.

Motor Show Breaks Records in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian National Motor Show at its fourth annual exhibition here broke all attendance records when thousands of people viewed the latest designs in the Automotive Building in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. Motorboats and modern kitchens were additional attractions.

During the first five days of the show, dealers reported a record in sales as well, with more than $500,000 realized on nearly 500 unit sales. General managers of automobile plants reported an increase over last year's sales at the show of at least 10 to 15 per cent, and in some cases more.

Conventions brought at least 5000 dealers and salesmen to meetings in Toronto, in addition to thousands of garage owners and mechanics. The annual general meeting of the Ontario Transport Association was attended by truck owners from all over the Province.

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CLICQUOT CLUB quality was established more than half a century ago. Now, to it, is added a new and unequaled standard of value . . . a *full-quart* bottle for only 20c!

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Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. *The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c*
MARKILO COMPANY
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$1000.00 in Prizes!

"Who Said It?" Contest in the FORUM & Century Magazine

The FORUM Magazine is conducting a new contest with $1,000.00 in prizes for resourceful readers who possess the faculty of remembering what they read.

In the current issue of The FORUM & Century Magazine, now on the newsstands, ten quotations are printed. They have been taken from books, old and new, from poetry, and from speeches important enough to be reported in the nation's newspapers. At least one is taken from the issue of the magazine in which it appears. Contestants are asked to discover *Who Said It?* in every case. Anyone may compete and almost anyone may win a prize. There are no "catches."

The first six issues of The FORUM & Century for 1935 will each contain a set of ten quotations. Each month there is a first prize of $50.00 and two second prizes of $10.00 awarded to the readers who present the *most nearly correct* identifications. In the June issue contest there will be eight additional $10.00 prizes. A Grand Prize of $500.00 will be awarded to the reader who presents the best replies to all six sets.

It is not too late to enter the *Who Said It?* Contest. Prizes in five of the six monthly contests are still to be awarded. By submitting an entry in the January contest, as well as those in later issues, contestants may qualify for the Grand Prize. The February issue contest closes on February 15. Grand Prize competition closes on June 14, 1935. Full details and contest entry blanks appear in the current issue of The FORUM & Century Magazine.

Special Subscription Offer -- Half Price!

Use the form below to enter a subscription to The FORUM & Century Magazine covering the period of the *Who Said It?* Contest. If you do *not* wish to have the subscription begin with the January issue, please so indicate in the space provided. Six months for one dollar—*just half-price.*

Tear out and mail today!

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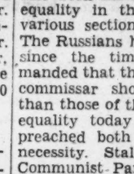

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BIG VALUES
TODAY AND EVERY DAY

HERE is what it costs for electricity to operate various common household devices. The prices shown are *average* operating costs on Boston Edison household rates. Actually, yours may be slightly higher, or even lower.
See how much service—how much *value* you get for each penny spent for electricity.

CLEAN, CONSTANT ELECTRIC HOT WATER!
Always available, day or night, piping hot. Plenty of water for baths, dishes, laundry and cleaning. 100% automatic. Why delay—there's no better way. PER 24 HOURS 14¢

COOKING Cool, clean, electric cooking. Delicious foods, no shrinkage. Fast, automatic. Per meal per Person 1¢

Other Values in ELECTRIC SERVICE

Toast	Golden brown toast for breakfast	15 slices for	1¢
Percolating	at the table	6 cups for	3/4¢
Angel Cake	Mixing electrically on powerful electric mixer	only	1/8¢
Vacuum Cleaning	Living and dining rooms, 2 bedrooms		3/4¢
Refrigeration	Keeping perishables fresh all day	24 hrs. for	7¢
Washing	The week's laundry, washed fresh, clean, gently	2 hrs. for	2¢

LIGHT

Kitchen (100w.)	Ample, shadowless light for cleaning up and doing dishes	1 hr. for 7/10¢
Dining Room (4 25 w.)	Soft "eye-easy" light over dining table	1 hr. for 7/10¢
Hall (1 60 w.)	General illumination all evening	4 hrs. for 1 3/4¢
Living Room (3 100-w. reading lamps)		2 hrs. for 4 2/10¢
Bedrooms	25-w. bedside lamps all evening, general illumination and dressing table lamps for retiring	1¢
Porch	60-w. "hospitality" light all evening	4 hrs. for 1 3/4¢

IRONING

Week's wash ironed more easily with hand electric iron	3 hrs. for 9¢
With electric ironer—sit while it works. Fast, thorough	1 hr. for 6¢

CORRECT TIME
Electric Time 40 hours for 1¢

THAT'S HOW CHEAP *Electricity* IS

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Fire at Sea Conquered

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Fire in the British tanker Valverda, disabled in the Atlantic 1200 miles east of the Bahamas; was conquered last night, according to a message reported to have been sent to its owners, and the French ship Petit Terre was standing by.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Plumage for South-Bound Birds of Passage

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

All Photos in Upper Row By Robert Bagby.
Lower Left: Courtesy of Lawrence Fashion Bureau. Lower Right by Fisher.

Upper Row, Left—Aristocrats Meet on a Street in Nassau. The Shirt Waist Dress Is of Navy, Red and White Challis, With White Trimming and Accessories. Left Center—Checked Tweed Culotte, Camel's Hair Norfolk Jacket, Bright Green Turtle Neck Sweater and Matching Felt Hat. Jacket Exclusive With Altman. Right Center—Three-Quarter Pajama That Looks Like Divided Skirt, for All-Day Beach Wear. These Illustrated Are of Natural Shantung With Scarf and Hat of Royal Blue Silk. Right—Monks Robe and Cowl of Terry Cloth for Beach Wear After the Swim. All Four Styles Shown by B. Altman & Co. Lower Row, Left—Suede Jackets Welcome Sudden Drops in Temperature. The Man's Norfolk Has Shirred Back, Patch Pockets and Notched Collar. The Woman's Has the New Long Collar and Long Row of Buttons, With Sash Belt. Right—Three-Piece Knitted Wool Suit by Dorothy Ecker. The Skirt and Coat Are White. The Hat and Blouse Are Effective If of Knitted Geranium or Turquoise Wool.

Preview of Spring Wardrobes

Smart New Style Points Make Southern Debuts

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR a woman new pleasures and new clothes go hand-in-hand. When an opportunity to travel rushes into her experience, her tongue trips between two thoughts and stumbles in the effort to ask simultaneously, "What shall I see? What shall I wear?"

And, indeed, one does see more and better in appropriate costumes than in makeshifts, for garments are so styled as to render the performance of the activities for which they are designed, spontaneous and graceful.

My trouble in writing about southern resort clothes is that you are strangers to me. Are you athletic? Are you frivolous? What tour have you chosen? How long will you be in balmy climates? Are you going by boat, plane or train? And because you are all silent when I ask, I shall not be able to pack anybody's trunk but only to spread out in lovely confusion an array of frocks and accessories.

Traveling Suits

Here are a few travel suits to begin with. The three described are offered by Bonwit Teller. First let us consider a three-piece, soft-toned blue tweed nubbed with white and black. Fullness is given to the straight skirt by an inverted front pleat. The fitted jacket is tailored with considerable detail and looks very smart with its four pockets. If a belt is worn with it, this jacket becomes the top of the frock, which does not then need a blouse; it may, however, correctly be added if desired. The full-length coat wears large buttons and a wolf collar. This ensemble has the advantage of parts which can be recombined with the parts of other costumes. For instance, a check skirt or a check jacket could give variety to the original layout, introducing a second color. And the coat could be worn with a great number of informal costumes. White or black accessories or some in the brown scale like the pale reddish-brown wolf fur would be attractive. Brown with blue is well thought of just now so that in adding different parts or selecting hat, shoes, bag, this vogue might be considered.

The second suit is composed of a brown-and-red tweed skirt buttoned straight down at the front; a checked brown jacket with two slanting pockets on the hips and a scarf neckline, and a three-quarter cape of tweed like the skirt, collared and faced with the check. This is of lighter weight and the parts are intended to live loyally together. Accessories of red seem the obvious thing, but this year color is not so simple as this, and so to the red one might add coral and fade it gradually away into pink. Or one could put bright green boldly with the red. Contrasted hats are very good and gloves are to be had in so many hues that they can play a positive part. There are 20 colors in fabric gloves and 37 in doeskin.

A light-weight suit of gray Rodier wool would be a practical costume for motoring, for races and teas. The one seen was composed of a dress in an exquisitely soft weave in solid tone, and a fitted gray-check jacket, both tailored with much detail. The belt of the check had a center strip of red leather, so that one might build up a series of accessories in red, green, black and white; or in red, orange, red-violet and white.

There are many knitted suits which would also fulfill the function of this Rodier wool. A newcomer in the knit garment field is Dorothy Ecker, whose wools, stitches and styling are such as to fill one with delight.

For active sports on shipboard or on land dresses of jersey are particularly chic. Uncrushable linen, crash, challis, celanese crêpe are among the materials also chosen by the best designers. The shirtwaist style persists and large buttons, patch pockets and big bulgy fastenings on belts are features. When generously gored, this type of dress is a favorite on the golf course. Oyster is a good color choice for a jersey model, for if the other sports frocks selected are, let us say, navy, raspberry, and green, any of the accessories worn with these could be interestingly combined also with the off-white. It was Molyneux's idea to trim jersey frocks with brightly dyed laces in the form of scarfs and jabots. An old jersey frock will look like *le dernier cri* if it has this touch added.

Raspberry linen is very chic—particularly if you combine it with salmon. However, some of us find that the cost of color chic this season is often a little high!

Shorts are almost a beach and countryside uniform. They are made of cotton, linen, flannel, shantung and what-not; nor do they accept a monotonous expression in white. They appear in all the pastel colors, particularly pink. Wamsutta sailcloth in brilliant colors is featured for them by Bonwit Teller, who uses this striking material also for divided skirts, shirts and beach coats. The shorts are generally of knee length and well tailored and are worn with mannish shirts, gay scarfs or kerchiefs, and odd little caps of fishermen's net, or draped bonnets of the cloth. Schiaparelli has a shirt whose front is half red and half bright blue, which Best and Co. sells in New York. A skirt to button on over these shorts, when the occasion makes it discreet, is a necessity.

Slacks are equally a uniform and are worn with similar accessories. They are preferably of three-quarter length, that is, just above the ankles. Divided skirts are much used for bicycling in Bermuda, and also somewhat for golfing and tennis. Lord and Taylor has some smart ones. Linen or leather espadrilles are worn with them, unless the sport calls for a special shoe.

The favorite swim suit is a two-piece affair and is made of many materials, including rubber, cotton, silk, velvet, lastex-piqué wool; and many are knitted. Chintz skirts to button over them on the beach and various beach robes and capes are important in the outfit.

Sports and Evening

Spectator sports dresses for southern resorts are dainty affairs and often unique in their styling. Bonwit Teller shows a crinkled-crêpe frock in chartreuse which is worn with an enchanting jacket of darkish green-white-and-gray plaid taffeta. Another model is of navy crêpe, decolleté in the back and worn with a taffeta jacket in large blue-and-white checks. A particularly distinguished model is made of a transparent and slightly open-work Rodier fabric with minute flower forms. The frock laces with a taffeta cord down the front and down the elbow sleeves. The skirt closes in the front with a zigzag panel. Four pockets placed laterally on the left chest and hip are amusing.

Cravat silk is very new for the tailored type of dinner frock. Glazed piqué is made up with very innocent effects, such as round collars of white linen. For dance frocks particularly the fullness at the hemline is almost incredible. Formal models are fashioned of chiffon, bright-hued lace, organdy, slipper satin, dotted crêpes and quilted taffetas. Bloomingdale Brothers have an attractive assortment of the quilted taffetas. Trailing capes of filmy materials and of marabou are integral to the dress designs. Extravagant ruffles trim the skirts and often the décolletages. The colors are multiple and complex. One does not wear a color but a harmony.

Evening slippers totally without heels are a novelty that has not won popular acceptance. The low heel, however, is seen a good deal, though the spike is—in every sense—in the ascendency. Strappings of various colored kids play their part in the color orchestration, often by a dissonance.

In these resorts where are relaxed the formalities of town life, every fashion trend grows to an enormous size. It is as if the tropical atmosphere were a huge magnifying glass under which normal objects took on exaggerated contours and colors. And fashion is none the worse for these sideplays of buffoonery!

Toasted Sandwiches As Luncheon Dishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A delicious toasted sandwich always makes friends. Cold sandwiches are all right for summer refreshments but in colder weather something a little different is appreciated. Formerly the sandwich was a mere something to tide one over until meal time or an important item in the picnic basket, but today it is frequently the main dish of a light meal.

Toasted sandwiches are good for teas and evening suppers, and many of them for luncheon dishes. They may be prepared from any hot or cold meat. When cold meat is to be used it is generally best minced or cut fine, whereas a freshly cooked piece of beef, chicken, pork, etc., if thinly sliced and placed between hot toasted bread, will make a delicious sandwich that may be served with or without a gravy.

Broiled sweetbreads cut lengthwise or mushrooms dipped in melted butter and finely minced parsley make delicious fillings for the hot toasted sandwich.

Thinly sliced green peppers sautéed in butter with the addition of sliced or minced onion, if desired, makes a good filling for a light sandwich.

Oyster Sandwich

For each sandwich allow three thin slices of buttered toast. On the lower slice place two large or three small fried oysters. Sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice or horseradish. Cover this with a slice of crisp bacon and then a slice of buttered toast. On this place a crisp lettuce leaf with mayonnaise and cover with another slice of toast.

Hot Creamed Salmon Sandwich

Make a sauce of 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour and a cup of milk. Then add 2 hard cooked eggs chopped fine and ½ pound of salmon not too finely flaked. If canned fish is used it should be well drained. Place several tablespoonfuls of the mixture on a piece of toast and sprinkle generously with paprika. Slice a gherkin very thin and lay on the fish. Cover with buttered toast.

Toasted Sardine Sandwich

Toast half the slices of bread on one side and the other on both sides. Remove the skin from the sardines and split open, removing the backbone. Then place open on the unbuttered pieces of bread and toast until brown. Sprinkle with chopped capers, allowing a teaspoonful to three sandwiches. It is well to wring out the capers in a piece of cheesecloth before using them to avoid too much acidity. Cover the sardines with shredded lettuce that has been marinated with French dressing. Cover with toast.

Forfar Bridies

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Here is a recipe for Forfar Bridies as they are made in Angus, Scotland.

Sieve
½ ounce salt with
1 pound flour and rub into them
4 ounces lard. Mix to a dough with cold water and roll out on a floured board. Cut
1 pound lean steak into small pieces. Season with pepper and salt. Add
½ cup cold water.

Divide dough into four pieces and put a portion of meat in center of each. Moisten the edges, fold like an envelope over the meat, pressing edges together firmly and crimping with the fingers. Make two cuts on top of each Bridie to allow steam to escape and bake in a moderate oven.

If desired a little chopped kidney or liver and some grated onion may be mixed with the meat.

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Size, 16" x 28"—25¢ Choice of color borders.
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NOW being introduced in large American cities through standardized Beauty Shops exclusively, by our detail men and the daily press. Our national distribution in Beauty Shops on this product is not as yet sufficient to enable us to get full benefit from the Monitor's entire circulation with our usual ads. Therefore, that we may use the Monitor at this time we make its readers the following
FREE OFFER —*Send us the name and address of your Beauty Shop and we will send you free, prepaid, our full size 60c bottle of our new* LUCKY TIGER OLIVE OIL SHAMPOO, *you agreeing to have your Beauty Shop use it in giving you your next shampoo. We take pleasure in giving below our*
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●●● If you don't find LUCKY TIGER Olive Oil Shampoo works smoother . . . if not a quicker and better hair and scalp cleanser . . . if it does not rinse out with less effort . . . if it does not give the hair more life and sheen and leave it softer and more beautiful . . . if it does not increase the tensile strength of dry hair—your beautician is hereby authorized to promptly refund your money.
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Riotous Scenes As Bruins Beat Maroon Sextet

N. Y. Rangers, Toronto and Chicago Also Score Hockey Victories

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	15	3	10	61	48	33
Boston	15	2	10	64	59	32
Detroit	11	4	11	67	56	26
Rangers	11	3	11	68	70	25
Canadian Division						
Toronto	21	2	7	91	61	44
Montreal	13	2	10	69	46	28
Americans	7	6	14	54	73	20
Canadiens	8	3	14	49	75	19
St. Louis	6	3	20	49	85	15

Results Jan. 22

Boston 4, Montreal 3.
Chicago 2, Americans 0.
Rangers 7, Canadiens 0.
Toronto 2, St. Louis 1.

The Boston Bruin victory, 4-3, over Montreal Maroons at Boston may not have been the most important National Hockey League result last night, but it most certainly was the roughest. Four fist fights, three of them creating riotous scenes, and one serious mishap (not due to roughness) totaled one brawl.

Other results saw Chicago retain its American group lead by defeating Americans, 2-0, at New York, Rangers go through their seventh straight game without defeat, beating Canadiens at Montreal, 7-0, and Toronto edge out the St. Louis Eagles at St. Louis, 2-1.

Lionel Conacher, Canada's greatest athlete of modern history, was the principal in the Boston Garden excitement. His first tiff came with Nels Stewart in the first period. His second came in the next session when a spectator took exception to mishandling of Peggy O'Neil and a punching exhibition with fans took place.

Bruins Score Three in First

In between times Jimmy Ward's head hit the ice when he lost his balance just as Shore stepped into him. Later he went to the hospital. The final climax came as the players were leaving the ice at the conclusion of the game when Shore and Trottier began mixing it and O'Neil and Gracie, rignt behind the first two belligerents, sailed into each other.

Besides all this there was a hockey game, the Bruins piling up a three-goal first-period lead, two of them with Conacher and Northcott in the penalty box. Maroons scored once just before the session ended. The fourth Boston goal came halfway through the third period and Maroons staged a late rally for two goals with less than two minutes to go.

Rangers Win Easily

Toronto Leafs, in beating St. Louis, won and lost. They gained two points on the Canadian division teams, since the others all lost, but the victory was costly in that Harvey Jackson met with a mishap which may keep him out of action for a time. Pep Kelly scored the first Toronto goal in the opening period and both teams scored in the second session.

Rangers again found Canadiens rather easy to defeat. In New York, Sunday, the Patrick sextet waltzed in, around and through the Canadien defense for seven goals and last night they again scored seven times. Sunday Canadiens scored once, but last night they failed to beat Dave Kerr at all. Rangers are now only one point from the third-place Detroit Red Wings.

Black Hawks won their third straight game in beating Americans, and it was the fifth shutout of the season for Lorne Chabot. The victory evened the season clashes between the two teams, each having won twice. Americans now have gone seven straight games without victory, although three ended in overtime ties. Paul Thompson in the first period and Mush March in the third were the scorers.

Ready for World's Best Skiers

Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office.

The Ski Jump for the Next Winter Olympiad

The Olympic Winter Games of 1936, part of the XIth Olympiad which will be held in Germany, will take place at the famous winter and mountain resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen in the Bavarian Alps, south of Munich. The picture shows the upper artificial part of the Olympiad ski jump, built especially for the Winter Olympiad, in which jumps of 263 feet and over were made when tested in an international competition last winter.

National President Gives Opening Dates

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. (AP)—The fans of Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago will have the opportunity to crack the first peanut April 16 in the National Baseball League race this year.

Ford C. Frick, president of the senior major circuit, announced yesterday those cities had been awarded the opening dates for 1935.

The world champion St. Louis Cardinals will collaborate with the Cubs inaugurating the season in Chicago, Pittsburgh will open in Cincinnati, the New York Giants in Boston and Brooklyn in Philadelphia.

The full National League schedule will be announced after the schedule meeting in New York City Feb. 5.

H. C. Jones Bows to Mark Arie

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23 (AP)—H. C. Jones of East Alton, Ill., lost his Pinehurst midwinter trapshooting crown Tuesday to Mark Arie of Champaigne, Ill., the champion of North American champions, but only after two shoot-offs were required to break a tie in the original 200-target 16-yard event. Jones, who won the introductory shoot here yesterday, and Arie each broke 198 clay targets, and then each made a perfect score in a 25-target shoot-off at the same distance. The second shoot-off was moved back to the 19-yard line, from where Arie broke 22 targets and Jones 19. After missing his sixteenth clay bird, the Champaigne marksman ran up a string of 167 without a miss.

Little Shoots Par 36

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—After a layoff since last summer when he won both the British and American amateur championships, W. Lawson Little Jr. toured nine holes on the Presidio golf course in par 36 yesterday to sound a warning to participants in the fifth annual match-play open tournament starting Thursday. Fresh from recent gold digging in the Sacramento open, the vanguard of the nation's leading professionals was testing out the local links.

Ninth Golf Conference

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 23 (AP)—Charles Mason of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, today was appointed to the committee in charge of the ninth golf conference, to be held at Massachusetts State College March 15, 16 and 17. The meetings will be a part of the college's second annual recreation conference.

Braves' Problem To Be Discussed In Boston Soon

President Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston Braves, upon his return to Boston yesterday, announced that within the next few days he will call a special meeting of newspapermen and openly discuss the perplexing problem of his baseball club, a problem which to date has kept the Boston writers entirely in the dark. Fuchs said that he realizes he has made a mistake by not confiding in the scribes, who undoubtedly could have been of considerable help in straightening out the situation, had they known the correct story.

Fuchs also said that Vice-President Charles F. Adams of the Braves had left Boston for two or possibly three days, and upon his return, more definite news will be forthcoming. In fact, Fuchs will call the special meeting immediately after Adams returns. Bill McKechnie, manager of the Braves, is also in Boston, ready and willing to aid if possible.

Shoemaker and Lindley In Tie for First Place

U. S. Amateur Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player and Home	W	L	B I	P C
J. H. Shoemaker, New York	2	0	12	1.000
Herbert Lindley, Min'apolis	2	0	16	1.000
Larry Wolf, St. Louis	1	0	34	1.000
Herbert Courtney, N. York	1	0	45	1.000
Lewis Matthew, Chicago	0	1	—	.000
O. A. Joannisse, Detroit	0	1	—	.000
Walter Flynn, New Haven	0	2	—	.000
Al Broder, Philadelphia	0	2	—	.000

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Larry Wolf, St. Louis, and J. Howard Shoemaker, New York, the defending champion, won the fifth and sixth matches in the national amateur pocket-billiard championships. Shoemaker defeated Walter Flynn, of New Haven, 125 to 51, in 13 innings. Wolf nosed out Lewis Matthew, Chicago, 125 to 120, in 34 innings.

The New Yorker had a long run of 25, exactly half his high run in the first match last night. Wolf had a high run of 24.

In the afternoon matches, Herbert Courtney, of New York, defeated O. A. Joannisse, Detroit, 125 to 118 in 45 innings and Herbert Lindley, Minneapolis, downed Al Broder, Philadelphia, 125 to 67 in 16 innings. One of Lindley's high runs was 42 and another reached the 40 mark.

In today's matches, Flynn will play Wolf and Lindley will meet Joannisse in the afternoon. The night's matches will be between Courtney and Broder and Shoemaker and Matthews.

New York Net Player Advances in Canada

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (Canadian Press) — Frank Rericha of New York, the first out-of-town player to get into action as play for the Canadian covered court tennis championships opened yesterday, was extended to three sets before gaining the second round.

Rericha eliminated Bill O'Brien of Montreal, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2.

Roland Longtin, high ranking Canadian star, beat Don Coster, Montréal, 8—6, 6—2, and Ernie Savard of Montreal defeated Louis Duff, Montreal, 6—2, 8—6.

Reynolds Elected Vice-President

DAVOS, Switz., Jan. 23 (AP)—P. K. Reynolds of London, European representative of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, was elected vice-president of the International Ice Hockey Federation here today.

Young Cubs Sign Contracts

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—George Stainback, fleet outfielder, and Walter Goebel, catcher, returned signed 1935 contracts with the Chicago Cubs yesterday, Charlie Grimm, manager and vice-president, announced.

Monarchs Win Again

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Winnipeg Monarchs maintained their winning march through the world's amateur hockey championship series here today, trouncing Italy, 9-0, for their fourth straight victory.

A Sailing Duel Across Atlantic Is In Prospect

Thebaud Skip Accepts Bluenose Challenge for Spring Races

LUNENBURG, N. S., Jan. 23 (AP)—A sailing duel across 3000 miles of sea between the fleetest of Canadian and United States fishing schooners drew closer to reality last night as skippers of the racing champions expressed themselves ready for the match.

The challenge had come from Capt. Angus Walters, who said he was willing to put Lunenburg's Bluenose, holder of the United States Fishermen's Trophy, against Gertrude L. Thebaud — her United States rival—in a race across the Atlantic from America to England this spring.

Once on the other side, they would spend five months barnstorming through British ports, and perhaps race back to America to stage a real official battle for the cup Bluenose has held for more than 13 years.

"We'll be glad to tackle her," said Ben Pine of Gloucester when he heard of the offer. So far as Captain Ben was concerned he was willing to stack the Thebaud up against Bluenose over anything from 40 miles to 3000.

"Now that's the real spirit," said Captain Angus here last night when he was told of Captain Pine's answer.

Already Captain Walters and other men behind the Bluenose have been trying to raise the financial backing necessary for the venture. They have been in touch with several English sportsmen, though nothing definite has been settled yet.

Bluenose is laid up in Lunenburg. She has been here since she came back last year from her fresh-water excursion through the Great Lakes. And Captain Walters, who has steered her to victory in every race for international speed supremacy since 1921, is itching to get her back to the sea, whether to race or to fish.

Plan Construction Of 500 Baseball Parks

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Construction of 500 inclosed baseball parks to spur employment and promote professional baseball was reported yesterday by Joe F. Carr, promotional director of organized baseball, and president of the National Professional Football League.

The project, which Carr said has the indorsement of baseball men throughout the country, would be financed from the $4,000,000,000 public works fund asked of Congress.

"The building of 500 baseball parks," he said, "would put innumerable men to work and make possible the installation of professional baseball clubs in most of the cities, which would give additional work to thousands of boys who are anxious to take up the national game as a profession."

Cleghorn for Canadiens?

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (AP)—From sources close to the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, it was learned today that Odie Cleghorn may become manager of the club, succeeding Newsy Lalonde. Leo Dandurand, managing director, would not confirm the report, but he said: "The Cleghorn family has always been so closely associated with the Canadien family that anything is liable to happen." Cleghorn, now a referee, played with the Canadiens as center for many years and managed the Pittsburgh Pirates before that club dropped out of the league.

Mack Signs Dietrich

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Bill Dietrich, young right-handed pitching alumnus of Frankford High School here, signed a contract with the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday after a session with Connie Mack. Dietrich is the second pitcher to sign with the A's. Joe Cascarella was the first.

Rowland Haines And Harry Wolf To Meet in Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 — Those veterans of many squash tennis finals, Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, and Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, will fight out the issue once more tomorrow, when the final round of the Clyde Martin Memorial tournament of the Yale Club is staged. Wolf defeated Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, in a four-game match in the semifinal round yesterday, 15—4, 15—9, 7—15, 15—11; while Haines conquered Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, also in four games, scored at 10—15, 15—4, 18—17, 18—17.

The Haines-Larigan match, also a classic of many encounters, was one of the finest performances ever staged between them, rivalling the battle of the New Jersey championship of 1929, when they fought at match point for five innings. Both were showing their utmost skill, and only the greater power of drive of Haines finally tipped the scale in his favor. Wolf and Hanson also had a far harder battle than the score indicated, but this was largely due to the habit of Wolf to depend chiefly on the errors of his opponent, exerting his driving power only when needed. Hanson made fewer errors than usual, and this forced the champion to exert his full skill more than at any time recently, and even to ease off to keep his game in full swing. But he was always able to raise his game to the heights when he needed, and ran off with the match after trailing in the two middle games.

Outplaying Haines

Larigan was outplaying Haines in the earlier part of their contest, though the margin was slight, as both were using their utmost craft and the rallies were brilliant. Haines came from behind twice to tie the score in the first game and led briefly at 9—8. But Larigan outgamed him with his backhand shots for the balance of the game to win three hands later. But Haines was now using his return of service to put Larigan out regularly in the second, and led all the way, allowing the New Moon player only four points in single array. The third game was the finest of the lot, with each in turn overtaking the other until the score reached 11—9 in favor of Larigan. Then Haines, after several hands out, settled into his finest change of pace, and a run of four placed him at 13, only to have Larigan overtake him in turn, as his backhand caught Haines out of position, and win the first of the five extra points. Larigan added two more several hands later, only to have Haines run four in a row. The next rally went to Larigan and he in turn reached game point, only to lose the service. Then a hard drive by Haines won the game.

The fourth game was another even battle, with Haines depending chiefly on his drives, while most of Larigan's points came on soft shots. Haines led at 9—5, only to be passed at 12—10, and Haines set the extra points in turn. Once more Larigan went into the lead at 4—2, but Haines was returning his service with great effect and, scoring an occasional point, finally ran out the game and match after service had changed 12 times.

Easy Task at Start

Wolf had an easy task at the start, holding the lead all the way, and holding Hanson scoreless while climbing from 6—4, to the needed fifteen. He allowed Hanson to run up a lead of 7—0, and 9—4 in the second, but exerted his power stroking at that point, and ran out the game in three hands, 7—1—3. Hanson also ran up a lead of 6—2, in the third, and this time held the upper hand, as Wolf began to show traces of wildness, and the lengthy Columbian, in his turn, ran up to 13—3. Wolf then settled into his stride, but though he managed to score four points in a row, Hanson watched his chance, and outcrafting Wolf on the service of the next rally, took the hand, and scored the two needed points. It was his best play of the day. The final game was a seesaw, but after Wolf led at 8—5, a run of four placed him at 12. Once more Hanson rallied, and walloped his way to 11. But it was his last chance, as Wolf outcrafted him for the remaining points, and ran out the game and match, two hands later.

Goodwin and Tailer Lead Way

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Favorites generally advanced to the second round of the twenty-fourth annual Lake Worth golf championship at the Palm Beach Golf Club here yesterday, with Tommy Goodwin, Monroe (N. Y.) sharpshooter, and T. Suffern Tailer, New York, leading the way. Goodwin had little trouble subduing the efforts of the veteran W. B. Langford, Chicago golf course designer, 6 and 5. Tailer disposed of Arthur Brown, Fall River, Mass., by a like score. K. H. McNeil of Bridgeport, Conn., defeated J. E. McCauliffe, Kew Gardens, L. I., 3 and 2. Leon R. Sikes of West Palm Beach advanced at the expense of Robert Crosbie, Newton Center, Mass., 2 and 1.

College Swimming Result

Yale 45; Wesleyan 22.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Lou Gehrig of Hockey

LOU GEHRIG of the New York Yankees is the iron man of baseball, with 1504 successive games to his credit, and now hockey has an iron man who has a record which, in the professional hockey field, is just as worthy of note. His name is Murray Murdoch and he is a member of the New York Rangers. Last Sunday night he played in his 450th successive game with the New York club. In other words, he has been in the Rangers' lineup in every game they have played since they started their career in the National Hockey League in 1926-27. This is a remarkable showing on the part of Murdoch, especially when one considers the nature of professional hockey. Between the first and second periods of Sunday's game he was presented a wrist watch by Col. John S. Hammond, chairman of the Madison Square Garden board of directors, and Joseph C. Nichols, president of the Hockey Writers' Association. It is never safe to say that a record will not some day be broken; but it will certainly be a long, long time before anyone else improves on Murdoch's mark, which he raised to 451 last night, and promises to raise to an even higher figure.

Taking the Game Too Seriously

It looks as if the amateur hockey players of Canada were taking their games far too seriously. According to reports in a Canadian paper nearly 30 players recently figured in a free-for-all in a game between the Royals and Canadiens in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association championship series. The battle is reported to have lasted three minutes and six policemen were required to restore order. In the same paper there is an account of another game in the Toronto Hockey League major series in which it is reported that five players have been suspended pending an investigation of a free-for-all fight that occurred following the game between Post Office and Royal York in which players and spectators took part. It is certainly too bad that such affairs are taking place as hockey is a fine game and, when properly played and free from rowdyism, is worthy of large followings; but if it is going to continue to result in fights among the players or spectators, it is doomed to a far different future than it really deserves.

Nap Lajoie as a Golfer

To those who can remember Nap Lajoie as a baseball player the announcement that he is now swinging a golf club as he used to swing a baseball bat can mean only that he swings his driver with the utmost grace and the greatest possible amount of follow through. Of all the major league baseball players it has been my privilege to watch, I believe that Lajoie was the most graceful. In the field he took difficult chances so gracefully and with such a minimum of effort that they seemed very simple, and at bat it was most thrilling to see him step into a pitch and send it on a line drive through the infield or over the fence. In those days he was after high figures and was almost always better than .300; but now he is after the low figures and it is reported that he is scoring in the low 80's, which is fine work for a man who took the game up as late as he did. If some golf club would like to stage a popular tournament we would propose that it hold one open only to present and former baseball players. If it did, we would venture to predict that Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth and Nap Lajoie, three of the greatest baseball players of all time, would be well up in the race for first place.

Poke Checks

IN THE enforced absence of Phil Stein, Syracuse goalie who turned professional this season, Eddie Powers, coach, recruited the veteran, Vernon "Jakey" Forbes. Without practice and out of action for some time, the former Toronto and American goalie has been doing a good job.

Next season probably will see John Gallagher back with Detroit Red Wings in the N. H. L. A year ago the former Montreal A. A. A. defenseman met with a mishap that kept him out of hockey a full season. Now he is regaining form with the Windsor Bulldogs, playing only when the team is in Canada because of immigration rules forbidding his playing in the States. Windsor would like to own Gallagher outright, but Red Wings are too interested in retaining him.

For the benefit of the Canadian-American Hockey League it is to be hoped that Rangers and Americans agree to run a "farm" team in the league. Whether at Springfield, New York or New Haven, such a joint proposition should assure the league of a powerful team. With Art Ross appointed a committee of one to study the Nova Scotia angle for new franchises and teams, the Can-Am is aiming toward improvement and expansion.

Don Smillie, former Toronto varsity defenseman who was signed to professional hockey by Art Ross, is in his element again. He struggled in vain as a converted forward, but with Windsor Bulldogs he is now back on defense, and last reports indicate progress.

According to reports in Canadian papers, Bill Gill, defenseman of the Allan Cup champions, Moncton Hawks, has signed with Eddie Powers' Syracuse team for $85 a week for the balance of the season.

When considering a coach and manager for the United States Olympic team to go overseas in 1936 it would be well to list Walter Brown among the candidates. He has taken amateur hockey teams to Europe the past four years and has pleased European authorities, United States authorities and the boys themselves. It is well to have an experienced man to handle conditions over there as well as the hockey angle.

College Basketball Results

Amherst 31, Springfield 25.
Augsburg 23, Gustavus Adolphus 20.
Bethan 55, Glenville 39.
Bowling Green 30, Ohio Northern 22.
Butler 41, Valparaiso 25.
Carnegie Tech 51, Wash. and Jeff. 30.
Catholic U. 33, La Salle 24.
Colorado Aggies 22, Greely State 19.
Emory & Henry 36, Oglethorpe 27.
Fort Hays 39, Kansas Wesleyan 20.
Hamline 46, St. Loaf 17.
Manchester 27, St. Joseph's 26.
Muskingum 37, Kenyon 26.
North Carolina 38, New York A. C. 32.
North Central 23, Armour Tech 22.
Ohio C. of C. 35, Adrian 22.
Ohio Weslevan 41, Cincinnati 39.
Olympic Club 50, Stanford 34.
Otterbein 55, Oberlin 29.
Pennsylvania 23, Yale 12.
South Carolina 28, Florida 16.
Southwestern 38, Phillips 33.
Swarthmore 57, Moravian 12.
Texas Tech 53, West Texas T. 25.
Utah 55, Montana State 46.
Washington State 37, Oregon 33.
Wittenberg 35, Dayton 31.

Gehringer Signs for 1935

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23 (AP)—Charley Gehringer, Detroit Tiger second baseman, signed his 1935 contract yesterday afternoon, the Detroit Baseball Company announced.

Oxford Six Wins, 3-2

RICHMOND, Eng., Jan. 23 (Canadian Press)—Oxford defeated Cambridge, 3 to 2, last night in their annual intervarsity ice hockey match.

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Special Wednesday Night Dinners
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
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Quiet, Homelike Atmosphere
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Opposite The Mother Church
Special Luncheons and Dinners
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Boston's Famous Dining Place
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Special Luncheons and Dinners
Served Daily. Also a la Carte

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17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Served in the typical Japanese manner.
Celery Hearts and Queen Olives, Clear Soup
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CHICKEN or BEEF TENDERLOIN
Bamboo Shoots, Lotus Roots, Fresh Green Vegetables, Japanese Tea, Dessert, $1.50 and $1.25.
AMERICAN LUNCHEON AND DINNER served from 50c to $1
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A Full Course Home Cooked DINNER 35c
Luncheon, 25c, 30c, 35c
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Hotel East Orange
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MR. GEORGE ARLISS in "The IRON DUKE"

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play
Valley Forge
with PHILIP MERIVALE
GUILD THEATRE, 52d W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain From Heaven
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'dway
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

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THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evgs. 8:30. 55c-$3.30
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Sporting Around the Hub

CROWDS are expected to flock to St. Moritz, West Quincy, beginning Friday, to watch Quincy's three-day ice carnival. Arthur V. Drohan is chairman of the fifth annual winter show for the Blue Hills Recreation Club, the sponsor. The carnival opens Friday evening on an illuminated rink, with barrel jumping, figure skating, clowns and fireworks. Saturday's program will be devoted to novice races, with children from the various schools in Quincy participating. There will also be a hockey game. On Sunday the Boston Olympic Skating Club will sponsor the Massachusetts championship skating races, which are being held for the first time in 10 years. Only registered skaters may compete. Eight events are scheduled. The events are 220, 440 and 880 yards, mile and two-mile races. Girls will also compete in 220- and 440-yard and one-mile races.

The other Sunday feature at the St. Moritz (West Quincy) Carnival will be figure skating exhibitions by stars of national prominence, including Maribel Y. Vinson of New York, formerly of Winchester; Suzanne Davis of Waban, Roger F. Turner of Walpole, George E. B. Hill, Polly Blodgett; Grace L. Madden, Richard Hapgood, Fred Goodridge, Bernard Fox, James L. Madden and others.

Richard V. Wakeman, Richard Cooke and Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club and Ralph E. Stuart of the Boston Athletic Association have sent in their entries for the sixth annual Atlantic coast squash racquets championship to be held at the Haddon Hall courts, Atlantic City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia is expected to defend his title. Wakeman recently won the Middlesex Bowl tournament. Stuart ranks ninth, Cross eleventh and Cooke is a veteran who did not earn a ranking last season.

The Harvard Athletic Association announced yesterday that spring football practice will last five weeks this year, including two weeks before the spring recess and three weeks afterward. Coach Richard C. Harlow's spring session will be similar to that held by Edward L. Casey last year. Harvard will issue the call for the candidates on March 18. More than 100 are expected to report. For the first two weeks, each afternoon session will last an hour and will be held in the Briggs baseball cage.

The fourth annual North Medford Club 20-mile road race will be held this year on March 23. This event is considered a fine tune-up for the Boston Athletic Association Marathon, held annually on April 19. Jimmy Hennigan of 194 Salem Street, Medford, will accept entries up to March 16. The event will start at 2:30 in the afternoon.

The Boston University-Boston College varsity baseball game scheduled for Nickerson Field, Riverside, April 20, has been shifted to May 9 at the request of the Botson University authorities. The April date conflicts with the spring vacation.

Charles Perry, Wollaston star, defeated Edwin Tucker, of Dedham, 40 to 32 in 82 innings last night in the New England sectional amateur three-cushion billiard championship match at the Twentieth Century Club. In another contest Howard Crombie of Brookline defeated Edward Everett of Cambridge, 40 to 34 in 74 innings.

The signed contracts of two Boston Red Sox players arrived at Fenway Park yesterday, according to General Manager Eddie Collins. The players who have accepted salary figures for the 1935 season are Joe Mulligan, pitcher, and Arthur Graham, outfielder. Graham spent most of last season with Reading. Mulligan is the former Holy Cross star.

The Women's Swimming Association of Brookline will apply to the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for sanction to hold the New England senior diving and 100-meter freestyle championships on Feb. 15.

Announcement was made this afternoon that Glenn V. Cunningham, former University of Kansas star and holder of the world's record for the mile run, would compete in the Curley mile at the William C. Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden next Saturday night. As Gene G. Venzke, the University of Pennsylvania star, won the Curley Cup outright last year, the runners will be competing this year for a new cup which is to be donated by Gov. James M. Curley tomorrow.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	14	2	10	57	62	28
Detroit	13	5	9	69	53	26
Buffalo	12	3	11	61	54	24
Cleveland	11	0	12	59	66	22
Windsor	10	3	12	55	57	20
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'The Celestial Drudge'

NOT David and Jonathan, not Damon and Pythias, not Pyramus and Thisbe, no, not even Amos 'n' Andy pair more inevitably than the names of Gilbert and Sullivan. Together they built us not a lordly pleasure house, excluding the many, but an open house of mirth and of happy enchantment, where age is young again, and youth for once agrees with the taste of maturity.

It is a house thronged with milkmaids and pirates, policemen and peers, fairies and the king's hussars, royal ladies and common sailors; the yearning poet, fresh from walking down Piccadilly with a lily in his hand, and the Oriental nabob flourishing his snicker snee. All these are overflowed by a music of infinitely various charm, in which Sullivan perhaps best deserves to be characterized as Mozartean. Its perfect wedding to Gilbert's verse makes song which has the authority of natural speech, and so has lived on the lips of all English-speaking people for fifty years. This motley crew, this gorgeous panorama, is presented in verse deliciously absurd, without bitterness, delicately perfect in form.

If these musical plays are still as fresh and delightful as ever they were, it may be worth while to ponder a moment—no one could bear to think of it longer—on the so-called comedy nowadays inflicted by radio on the unoffending air, or limned on the shivering screen. Truly there were fairies in those days when Gilbert and Sullivan first sang to us, and the present day may meditate the challenge of Gilbert's last opera, *Fallen Fairies*.

* * *

TIME IS BRINGING Gilbert's verse to its true place as the matrix for the music. We find signs that he noted the habitual crude neglect of the mere librettist. Gilbert tells of a program on which the name of the wig-maker appears in large type, with no trace of W. S. Gilbert! He was an indefatigable worker, first on the words, and then at long rehearsals, where every detail must be meticulously right. If one man in the *Mikado* chorus held his fan wrong, Gilbert pounced. He earned the name he gives to his own Thespis, "the celestial drudge."

Pinafore came to the United States in its second season, and was received with what Scribner's critic labeled "an enthusiasm bordering on insanity." English humor no longer perplexed us. American youth soon was as familiar with Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., and Little Buttercup as with Uncle Tom and Little Eva. We loved the opera for its salty tang and grouped our sea-going friends of *H. M. S. Pinafore* with *Robinson Crusoe* and *Swiss Family Robinson*. Some of us recall our earliest thespian venture, when we sang a chubby Josephine, in a square sailor suit and a round sailor hat, while a small Ralph hitched up his trousers with midshipmanly grace.

The atmosphere of the operas was that of Alice's *Wonderland*, for we took the *Pinafore* people as seriously as we did the Rabbit and Humpty Dumpty and the Baby who turned into a pig. We shuddered with Dick Deadeye and wept at "Farewell, my own." This sense of solemn earnest is still the secret of Gilbert's charm.

* * *

GILBERT HIMSELF CONFESSED that he had plagiarized his own *Bab Ballads*. *Pinafore* is hinted at in "Captain Reece," who treats his crew to afternoon tea and featherbeds, and asks what more he can do. He is told that he has a lot of sisters and cousins and aunts whom he might bring aboard, so that the bachelors may choose wives. But the main joke in *Pinafore* is, of course, the First Lord of the Admiralty. He was actually one Smith, a publisher of ability, appointed to this high post by Disraeli, who after the play's success called him "Pinafore Smith." Sir Joseph Porter is lauded for his caution in keeping safe ashore, as for his care of the handle of the big front door. That is the way to become ruler of the Queen's Navee. An even keener thrust at British tradition is in the discovery that Ralph and the Captain were mixed up in infancy, whereupon the well-born Ralph automatically replaces Corcoran as Captain!

From the same ballad was drawn *The Pirates of Penzance*, with its subtitle, the *Slave of Duty*. Captain Reece does this or that because it is his duty. *The Pirates* was composed in New York, and a memorial tablet is set in the house where Sullivan worked. The opera was first sung in New York, as if to mark the American rights in this magical pair. Or maybe it was Gilbert's delicate stroke at American publishing methods of the period!

* * *

A LIGHT ON HISTORY, then and now, is thrown by the story of *The Mikado*. At the request of a Japanese envoy to London, the opera was suppressed, as satirizing the Japanese. In 1911, Gilbert rewrote the play in prose, for children, and carefully tells them that the most important discovery of the twentieth century is the truth about the Japanese people! He is certain that no Japanese, a people always so kind to each other and to outsiders, could possibly take offense at the play. His biographers, Dark and Grey (Gilbertian pair!), and also Gilbert Chesterton have explained that the satire was actually aimed at the English people, seen here in masquerade. In nothing but its lovely art, the costumes, fans, parasols, lanterns, the attitudes and the gestures, to which Gilbert gave endless study, had the story any semblance of anything Japanese. To crown the incongruity, *The Mikado* was actually translated into German: as "Drei aus dem Pensionat sind wir."

The pluralists were the chief object of this satire, which is to say, the people who held so many offices that a *malfeasant* might have to haul himself up before himself, as his own judge. In Ko-Ko is a ludicrous example of Gilbert's skill in the *reductio ad absurdum*. Ko-Ko is condemned to be executed, but the law requires each condemned to be punished in the order of their sentence. Therefore if Ko-Ko becomes Lord High Executioner, this will save all later victims and also himself. For a man cannot execute the Executioner.

Patience, though it pokes fun at a temporary fad, has kept its popularity. In the United States it struck the pre-Raphaelite paradox at its very worst. Many an American living room was cluttered with gilded milking stools, beribboned rolling pins, and snow shovels painted with field flowers. The aesthetic and intense were everywhere cultivating the willow-waly droop, in speech, manners, dress. Not even the celery dared to be crisp. The progress of tennis in this country was delayed by a return to croquet, which permitted of stained-glass attitudes, or holding oneself like this and that. But the poet who loved a milkmaid became as popular as the lass who loved a sailor, and young opinion of the hour substituted W. D. Howells and Henry James, as purveyors of the commonplace, for the famous London tailors whose clothing identified Gilbert's "everyday young man." *Patience* speeded the return to reason. It is a pity that the cubists and such have had no Gilbert and Sullivan: unless the angular and flat, as exposed in present-day music, serves the purpose.

* * *

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING mark this delicate Ariel, Sir William Gilbert. We pay tribute of thanks for sweet innocent laughter, and for comedy that is the quintessence, not only of bright nonsense and sparkling wit, but of good manners.

How universal such genius truly is may be seen in lines from *Iolanthe*, which might have been written in our own time of proletarian upsurgency:

> Spurn not the nobly born
> With love affected,
> Nor treat with virtuous scorn
> The well-connected.
> High rank involves no shame—
> We boast an equal claim
> With him of humble name,
> To be respected.

Or these from a needy aristocrat of *The Gondoliers:*
Duchess:

> I write letters blatant
> On medicines patent . . .
> And vow my complexion
> Derives its perfection
> From somebody's soap—which it doesn't.

The Gilbert memorial on the Victoria Embankment is inscribed:

> His foe was folly, and his weapon wit,

but Gilbert's deep love of England and of those very compatriots whose tricks and manners he mocked so gayly would perhaps find the happiest tribute in lines of his own delectable satire:

> In spite of all temptations
> To belong to other nations,
> He remains an Englishman,

—except that these lines hardly satisfy English-speaking people of all the globe, who claim Sir William as our very own.

M. L. B.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by D. Richard Sturges

NEW ENGLAND BROOK: SUMMER AFTERNOON

SO DENSE is the shade in this secluded cove that the sun's rays scarcely pierce the stream's surface. The trees on its bank are reflected as if from a molten, metal-like surface, rather than in the translucency of open water. Notwithstanding the lack of direct sunlight, the lens has recorded a well-modulated grouping of light and shade, with remarkably clear detail even in the darker portions.

Except for the presence of the flotilla of ducks, this New England brook might be far remote in the forest; but we know that, not far distant, is a farmyard whither they will waddle in solemn single file at nightfall. Awkward and ungainly on land, with none of the picturesqueness of wild waterfowl, as soon as these birds find their natural habitat of water they assume a certain imperturbable dignity that brings a serene beauty to the scene; only the wrinkled, swirling water in their wake betrays their motion. Can it be because they are conscious of the camera that they have spaced themselves in so interesting a pattern?

Within the Arctic Circle

THE Eskimos are a people of great skill and ingenuity and have utilized their limited resources for clothing, transportation, heat, and weapons. Out of the bone and skin and blubber and sinew of the animals they hunt they make their sledges, kayaks, umiaks, harpoons, and clothes. And it is interesting to note that the methods of Arctic exploration have become better and better as the explorers have gradually adopted Eskimo ways.

From the sixteenth century European explorers have had contacts with these people; expedition after expedition has demanded help of them and never vainly. Robert E. Peary enlisted in his service a whole community. Rasmussen has pointed out that "without their help Peary's name might have been less famous than it is now; for they followed him on all his expeditions, left home and country and kind and put their whole existence at stake, in realizing the fantastic travelling notions of a foreign man." Eskimo women made clothes for him, and Eskimo men drove his sledges, built his shelters, and hunted for him. The foundation of the Peary method was laid on Eskimo assistance.

Strange as may be the land, varied as are the peoples within the Arctic Circle, it is not entirely foreign to what lies around us, not alien to ourselves. In both peoples and place are seen regional variations of a universal theme. The marvellous, the inconceivable, the strange world undreamed of by dwellers to the south is the ice that in a multitude of forms and noises challenges the intruder who wanders there. . . .

Men braved the ice of Arctic waters because they hoped there to find an alternative route to the East, a shorter, more direct path to India and China. This was the motive behind the search for the Northeast and Northwest Passages. On the American side the task was the same. From the time of Frobisher, who sailed for Queen Elizabeth, the problem was to seek out and chart a waterway to the East across the top of the Americas.—JEANNETTE MIRSKY, in "Northern Conquest." (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

The Road

THERE is magic here.
Between two roads there lies a little road
Where, just for a minute, I am hidden between two places; just for a minute I am alone.
Hedged are the high, strange fields, white last night under the moon, unaccustomed and new. Today as I passed I saw a green path, a green path that did not stop.
There is magic here, enclosed between two places, lying between two roads.

JEAN HARGREAVES.

Riches of Assurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the wise man said, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," he expressed in simple words that yearning for confidence in daily sufficiency which is common to many people today. One has only to look about him to discover that it is not always lack of money that causes a cramped sense of supply, nor is it a plentiful amount of money that constitutes true riches. If one takes an occasional mental inventory, he may recall days of happy satisfaction when there seemed present but little of what the world calls wealth. On other days he may have been plunged into depression and foreboding in the midst of accumulated funds. It sometimes also happens that one who is said to be the picture of robust health may constantly be fearful of illness, and may persistently dose himself with this and that material remedy as a preventive measure. One who is thus worried about either physical or financial health is not free, and must learn to look away from matter to the dependable spiritual source. True confidence and security come only from knowing God aright.

Paul wrote to those who needed consolation his wish "that their hearts might be comforted, being knit together in love, and unto all riches of the full assurance of understanding, to the acknowledgment of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ." Students of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy gratefully acknowledge some progress "unto all riches of the full assurance of understanding." In increasing degree they are proving the stable, permanent quality of such riches. "Full assurance of understanding" of God and of man as His image and likeness destroys discord; for it removes any mystery from Deity, establishes Him as Father-Mother, and reveals Christ as ever present, as redeeming and restoring; "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."

Of old, the children of Israel had to learn daily reliance on God's love and protection, and gather the manna which fell with unfailing regularity. Christ Jesus, the master Christian, has often been called "poor"; but while it is true that he had no bank account, no high post humanly speaking, no political affiliations, yet no one has ever possessed such "riches of the full assurance of understanding" as he who came to show us the way of Life. His appreciation of his divine sonship, of man's oneness with God, was so clear and pure that it was indeed a treasure of wisdom. His positive, ever present realization of the divine All-power enabled him to feed the multitude, procure the tax money, heal the sick, raise the dead, and reassure his disciples with the words, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of." He taught his followers to do the works which he did, and counseled them, "Rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven." In other words, they were to be ever grateful for the understanding of the supremacy of Spirit to subdue material conditions.

Christian Science brings to its students a great measure of that same conscious authority which the Master extended to all his followers, then and now. In Science and Health (p. 384) Mrs. Eddy writes: "We should relieve our minds from the depressing thought that we have transgressed a material law and must of necessity pay the penalty. Let us reassure ourselves with the law of Love." Examining again Paul's message to the Colossians, we note that their consolation depended on their hearts' "being knit together in love." Evidently, Paul considered comfort and riches closely allied to love.

Reading the life of Christ Jesus, one is impressed with the fact that the true riches, authority, power, and assurance which he possessed, were based on love for God and man. It is easier to accept this statement if one ponders briefly the opposite qualities. Does the thought of greed, avarice, miserliness, selfishness, ever convey permanent assurance, even in the presence of sufficient funds? Are not such states of thought constantly hopeless, fearful, apprehensive, jealous, mean, and unwholesome? In retrospect, a moment of generous consideration when one boldly, lovingly, gave of that which he had, has subdued fear and exuded a glow of wealth, worth, and power greater than any material count. The assurance of love destroyed the fear of lack.

As we come into accord with God's law of love, great riches of health, confidence, assurance, and trust are unfolded. Peace, poise, and plenty are the continuous reward of one who learns to love. Love is reciprocal. Love is also salutary; for as one extends love, one must at the same time relinquish false opposite qualities which would interfere with the complete demonstration of loving-kindness. Love replaces doubt, hate, self-centered idleness; it establishes security and uncovers latent talent. God, who so loved the world that He gave His Son, and through that beloved Son gave more abundant life, will never fail us in our hour of need.

What greater riches can we ask than this full assurance of Love's presence? "Let us reassure ourselves with the law of Love," for the promise still stands, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Bogactwo zupełnego wyrozumienia

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

GDY mędrzec mówił: „Ubóstwa i bogactwa nie dawaj mi," on w prostych słowach wyraził właściwe dziś tylu ludziom pragnienie ufności w codzienną wystarczalność. Dosyć spójrzeć wokoło, aby się przekonać, że nie zawsze ograniczone pojęcie zaopatrzenia pochodzi z braku pieniędzy, oraz że wielkie pieniądze nie stanowią prawdziwego bogactwa. Jeżeli człowiek przygodnie sporządzi swój mentalny inwentarz, przypomni on sobie dni swego błogiego zadowolenia, kiedy tego, co świat nazywa bogactwem, faktycznie, jak się zdawało, było niewiele. Były też dnie, kiedy, przy nagromadzonych zasobach, pogrążał się on w przygnębieniu i złych przeczuciach. Niekiedy człowiek, którego uważają za obraz krzepkiego zdrowia, stale obawia się choroby i, jako środek zapobiegawczy, nieustannie zażywa to albo inne materjalne lekarstwo. Człowiek, którego tak martwi jego fizyczne zdrowie albo stan zdrowia jego finansów, nie jest wolny i musi nauczyć się odwracać swój wzrok od materji i patrzeć w niezawodne źródło duchowe. Prawdziwe zaufanie i bezpieczeństwo przychodzą tylko z właściwego poznania Boga.

Tym, co potrzebowali pocieszenia, Paweł przesłał życzenie: „Aby pocieszone były serca ich, będąc spojone miłością, a to ku wszelkiemu bogactwu zupełnego i pewnego wyrozumienia, ku poznaniu tajemnicy Boga i Ojca i Chrystusa." Ci, którzy badają dzieło Mary Baker Eddy „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), z wdzięcznością uznają każdy postęp „ku wszelkiemu bogactwu zupełnego i pewnego wyrozumienia." Co raz więcej oni dowodzą trwałą a stałą wartość takiego bogactwa. Zupełne i pewne wyrozumienie Boga i człowieka, na obraz i podobieństwo Boże, niszczy rozdźwięk, ponieważ pozbawia Boskość wszelkiej tajemniczości, ustanawia Boga, jako Ojca-Matkę, ujawnia Chrystusa, jako zawsze obecnego, zbawczego i pokrzepiającego, „w którym skryte są wszystkie skarby mądrości i umiejętności."

Za dawnych czasów, dzieci Izraela musiały nauczyć się codziennie polegać na miłości i opiece Bożej i zbierać mannę, która regularnie i niezawodnie spadała. „Ubogim" często nazywano Chrystusa Jezusa, Nauczyciela Chrześcijan. Prawda, że nie miał on konta w banku, nie piastował żadnego wysokiego urzędu w znaczeniu ludzkiem i nie miał politycznych stosunków, a jednak nikt nigdy nie miał takiego bogactwa „zupełnego i pewnego wyrozumienia ku poznaniu," jak ten, kto przyszedł pokazać nam drogę Życia. Tak jasne i czyste było jego uznanie swego synostwa boskiego i jedności człowieka z Bogiem, że było to istotnie skarbem mądrości. Jego rzeczywiste, stałe uprzytomnianie sobie wszechmocy boskiej dało mu możność „nakarmiania rzesz, dostarczenia czynszowych pieniędzy, uzdrawiania chorych, wskrzeszania umarłych i uspokojenia uczniów słowami: „Mam ja pokarm ku jedzeniu, o którym wy nie wiecie." Swych zwolenników uczył on czynić dzieła, które sam czynił; mówił im: „Nie z tego się radujcie, iż się wam duchy poddają, ale radujcie się raczej, że imiona wasze zapisane są w niebiesiech." Czyli, że zawsze oni mieli być wdzięczni za zrozumienie zwierzchności Ducha, które zwycięża materjalne warunki.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska w dużej mierze dostarcza swym uczniom tej samej świadomej powagi, którą Nauczyciel w swoim czasie dał wszystkim swoim następcom i którą obecnie im daje. W dziele Science and Health Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Powinniśmy uwolnić swe umysły od gnębiącej je myśli, iż przekroczyliśmy materjalne prawo i z konieczności musimy ponieść karę. W prawie Miłości czerpmy uspokojenie" (str. 384). Zastanawiając się ponownie nad listem Pawła do Kolossów, widzimy, że od ich serc, spojonych miłością, zależało ich pocieszenie. Najwidoczniej Paweł uważał, iż pociecha i bogactwo są ściśle sprzymierzone z miłością.

Na tego, kto czyta żywot Chrystusa Jezusa, wywiera wrażenie fakt, że prawdziwe bogactwo, powaga, moc i pewne wyrozumienie, jakie on posiadał, polegały na miłości jego do Boga i do człowieka. To twierdzenie łatwiej jest przyjąć, gdy się pokrótce zastanowimy nad przeciwnemi cechami. Czyżby myśli chciwości, skąpstwa, sknerstwa i samolubstwa dostarczyły kiedykolwiek stałego wyrozumienia nawet przy dostatecznych funduszach? Czy podobne stany myśli nie są stale beznadziejne, strachliwe, bojaźliwe, zazdrosne, nikczemne i niezdrowe? Sięgając myślą wstecz, widzimy, że chwila wspaniałomyślnej uczynności pokonała strach i wykrzesała rozbłysk bogactwa, wartości i mocy, większy od wszelkiej materjalnej liczby, kiedy człowiek odważnie i miłośnie dał z tego, co posiadał. Wyrozumienie miłości wniwecz obróciło obawę niedostatku.

Kiedy dojdziemy do zgody z Bożem prawem miłości, rozwiną się wielkie bogactwa zdrowia, zaufania, pewnego wyrozumienia i ufności. Spokój, równowaga i dostatek są stałą nagrodę temu, kto się uczy miłować. Miłość jest wzajemna. Ona też jest zbawienna, gdyż o ile człowiek roztacza miłość, musi on jednocześnie opuścić fałszywe, przeciwne cechy, które przeszkodziłyby zupełnej demonstracji miłościwości. Miłość zastępuje zwątpienie, nienawiść i lenistwo, jako wyłączną miłość samego siebie, ustanawia bezpieczeństwo i odsłania ukryte zdolności. Bóg, który tak umiłował świat, że dał Syna Swego i przez niego, umiłowanego Syna tego, dał bardziej obfite życie, nigdy nas w potrzebie nie zawodzi.

Czyż możemy prosić o większe bogactwo, niż o zupełne i pewne wyrozumienie obecności Miłości? „Uspokajajmy się nawzajem prawem Miłości," gdyż pozostaje obietnica: „Szukajcie naprzód królestwa Bożego i sprawiedliwości jego, a to wszystko będzie wam przydane."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sleigh Ride On The Hudson

THE clock in the tower of the English church struck ten, as both sleighs drove from Herman Mordaunt's door. There was literally no snow in the middle of the streets; but enough of it, mingled with ice, was still to be found nearer the houses, to enable us to get down to the ferry, the point where sleighs usually went upon the river. . . .

Once on the river, however, Guert gave the blacks the whip and rein, and away we went like the wind. The smooth, icy surface of the Hudson was our road, the thaw having left very few traces of any track. The water had all passed beneath the ice, through cracks and fissures of one sort and another, leaving us an even, dry surface to trot on. The wind was still southerly, though scarcely warm, while a bright sun contributed to render our excursion as gay to the eye as it certainly was to our feelings. In a few minutes every trace of uneasiness had vanished. Away we went, the blacks doing full credit to their owner's boast, seeming scarcely to touch the ice, from which their feet appeared to rebound with a sort of elastic force. . . .

I was much rejoiced when the blacks sprang upon the ice, and whirled us away on our return road at a rate even exceeding the speed with which they had come down it in the morning. I thought it high time we should be in motion on our return; and in motion we were, if flying at the rate of eleven miles in the hour could thus be termed.

The light of the moon was not clear and bright, for there was a haze in the atmosphere, as is apt to occur in the mild weather of March; but there was enough to enable Guert to dash ahead with as great a velocity as was at all desirable. We were all in high spirits. . . .

Away we went, Guert's complicated chimes of bells jingling their merry notes in a manner to be heard half a mile, the horses bearing hard on the bits, for they knew that their own stables lay at the end of their journey.—From "Satanstoe," by J. FENIMORE COOPER.

At Twilight

Now the sun had sunk; but lines of gold
Hung on the ashen clouds, and on the points
Of the far level grass and nodding flowers,
And the old dandelion's hoary beard,
And, mingled with the shades of twilight, lay
On the brown massy woods; and in the east
The broad and burning moon lingeringly rose
Between the black trunks of the crowded trees,
While the faint stars were gathering overhead.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, in "The Sunset."

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Listed Stock Quotations

Traders Again Pay Most Attention to Industrial Specialties

Commodity and Money Market

Traders Paying Most Attention To Specialties

Some of These Securities Register Good Gains—Electric Issues Up

By Forrest Price

Industrial specialties held the fort. Principal dealings in the stock market today were in the 10-share-lot class.

Old-timers were generally relegated to the rear.

Sales footed up to about 600,000 shares.

First at the bat were the rails. They came in for an early slugging. That softened the market for a while.

Later interest drifted to the specialties.

Outstanding were the electric equipment company shares. General Electric, which was quite active, and Westinghouse Electric gained a point each.

Among the specialties to show good advances were Fairbanks preferred with a gain of around 3 points, The Fair preferred up 4, and International Agricultural more than 3 points higher.

Advances of 2 points or more each were registered by Certain-Teed, U. S. Steel preferred, Virginia Carolina Chemical, Warner Bros. preferred, Jones & Laughlin preferred, Kinney preferred, Lehigh Valley Coal preferred, Mallinson, American Agricultural Chemical and Bigelow Sanford. U. S. Smelting rose nearly 2.

Then there were many one-point gainers.

Grand Union preferred sold off more than 2 points early in the session and regained most of the loss.

Others in the losing class were Colorado Fuel, Mullins preferred, National Bellas Hess preferred, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, Ludlum and Atchison.

A mildly reactionary tone developed in the late market.

Traders were not particularly interested in the bond department. It was a very quiet affair. Volume of business among the United States Governments was considerably curtailed. Some of these showed mild improvement. Corporate loans were mixed.

In the commodities markets cotton was steady with small price changes. Late trading in the grain markets brought lower prices.

How about future industrial activity? That is a question being asked in various quarters. For if the industries show continued prosperity, as most of them are doing now, other lines are sure to follow. And that means better business all round.

This being the case it is heartening to know that the Iron Age thinks that further gains in steel operations "are apparently assured." Not many weeks ago anyone who would predict that production would reach 51½ per cent of capacity at this time would be regarded as overenthusiastic. But that is the Iron Age figure for current steel activity.

The Edison Electric Institute reports electric power output for the week ended Jan. 19 as being 9.4 per cent ahead of the like week last year. Output has been making steady gains for many weeks, and there is no sign of let-up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Selective buying of industrial shares lent a firm tone to a quiet stock market today, after a dip in the rails had hastened to unsettle the list.

Electric equipments led in the rally strengthening.

Advances of around a point were registered by General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, American Can, Allied Chemical and U. S. Steel preferred. Among thinly traded issues, American Agricultural Chemical and Bigelow-Sanford rose a couple of points each.

Reports that the aviation commission would recommend a larger air force had little effect on aviations, although Boeing was up fractionally. Interest in communications issues appeared to have vanished. In utilities, United Corporation preferred rose a major fraction, while Consolidated Gas eased. New York Central, Santa Fe and Union Pacific declined moderately.

In the news from President Roosevelt's Wednesday press conference, Wall Street noted with particular interest the report that proposed legislation to rule and possibly tax holding companies was in preliminary form.

Thus far, there has been little inclination to unload these issues because of the proposed legislation, and United Corporation preferred was higher at midday. It was also noted with interest that the President thought the pay roll taxes for unemployment compensation as proposed would not interfere with recovery.

Bond Trading Quiet

With United States Government issues slightly improved, and the corporate division irregular, the bond market moved quietly through the forenoon session today. There was a marked decline in trading interest in all sections.

Early dealings in the federals were only about half as large as in the corresponding period yesterday. Treasury 4¼s-3¼s were up 8-32ds of a point at 104.9 and other Treasurys traded showed gains ranging from 1-32d to 6-32ds. Home Loan and Federal Farm classifications rose 3-32ds to 4-32ds.

Sellers accepted fractionally lower prices for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 55½, American Smelting 5s at 104¼, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 79, New York Central 5s at 67¼, North American 5s at 83⅞ and Standard Oil of New York 4½s at 103¼.

Following yesterday's buoyant rise International Telephone 5s softened a point at 77, but Postal Telegraph 5s climbed another ½ point to 51½.

Slightly higher prices were paid for American Telephone 5s at 112¾, Erie 5s at 71, Southern Pacific 4½s at 67 and Southern Railways 4s at 60¼.

Belgian, Brazilian and Italian obligations ruled a bit higher, while lower prices were established in the loans of Japan, Great Britain and Norway.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.23	Last Jan.22
36¾	36¾	1.20†	Abraham & Str	10	36¾	36¾	36¾	
33½	31	2	Adams Millis	300	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
7¼	6½		Adams Express	900	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6½
9⅛	8		Addressograph	600	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8¾
6¼	5¼		Advance Rumely	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5½
7¼	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prop	100	6⅞	6⅞	7	
115¾	110¾	3	Air Reduction	400	112	111¾	112	112¾
17⅝	15½		Airway Elec App	300	17	17	17	17
20⅛	17	.60†	Alaska Juneau	1500	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾
17⅛	11½	h	Alleghany Corp	800	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
22½	21½	1	Allegheny Steel	100	22½	22½	22½	
17⅝	15⅛		Allis Chalmers	1800	17¼	16¾	17	17
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	300	135¼	135¼	135¼	134½
3½	3¼		Amal Leather	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
53½	48½	2	Amerada	300	53¼	53	53¼	53
57½	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	57½	55½	56½	
17	13½		Am Bank Note	3300	16⅝	16	16	16½
50½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	1200	50½	49¾	49¾	49¾
8½			Am Crystal Sug	200	7½	7½	7½	7¼
29⅝	27	.80	Am Crys Sug pf	100	66	63	66	63
117⅞	110	.45	Am Brake S&F	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
155	151⅞	7	Am Can	1800	116	114	115⅜	115
20¼	17⅛		Am Can pf	100	154	154	154	
47⅜	37½		Am Car & Fdry	600	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	18¾
9⅝	9		Am Car & F pf	100	42	42	42	
40	39m		Am Chain	400	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝
33¼	27		Am Chain pf	300	40	39½	40	40
3	2⅛		Am Com Alcohol	200	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	29¼
5⅛	4		Am Encaustic T	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
17	14		Am & For Pow	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
13	11½	1	Am & For Pow 6	100	14	14	14	14¼
25¾	22¼		Am Hawaiian	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
4⅞	3½		Am Hide & L	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
37½	28⅞	6	Am Ice	2100	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
5¼	½		Am Ice pf	800	37½	35¾	36¼	36¾
6¾	5¾		Am La France	1200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6	4		Am International	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
20¾	17⅜		Am La Fr pf	50	5½	5¼	5½	5½
56½	50		Am Locomotive	300	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
16½	14¼		Am Loco pf	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53
3¼	3⅛		AmMetal	1800	16⅛	16	16	15⅞
12½	10⅛	1¼	Am Power & Lt	1200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅜	12¼	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	100	11	11	11	10⅞
16⅜	14⅛		Am P&L 6% pf	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
24	20¼		Am Radiator	2300	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
72½	67	4	Am Rolling Mill	2100	22¼	21⅝	21¾	22¼
5½	4⅜		Am Safety Razor	500	7½	7½	7½	7¾
40⅛	34⅛		Am Seating					
125⅛	122¾	7	Am Smelt & Ref	700	36	35⅜	35½	35¾
112	109½	3b	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	110	110	110	
18¼	14½		Am Steel Fdries	400	17¼	16⅞	17	17
43	41⅜	2f	Am Stores	200	41¼	41¼	41¾	41¾
72½	67	4	Am Sugar Ref	200	72	72	72	72
130	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	130	130	130	
106¾	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	105¾	105½	105¾	105⅝
6¾	4½		Am Type Fdrs (h)	300	5	5	5	
19⅜	13¼		Am Typ F pf (h)	30	17	17	17	17
14⅞	13¾	1	Am Wat W & E	800	12¼	12	13	13¼
1⅞	1⅛		Am Writ Pap (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	4⅜		Am Wr P pf (h)	100	5	5	5	5¼
18⅞	16½		Anaconda Cop	4200	11⅛	10⅞	11	11⅛
17⅝	15⅞	.60	Anaconda Wire	300	17¼	17	17¼	
39¼	36	1	Anchor Cap	100	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
102	99⅞	7	Archer Daniels	500	38	38	38	37½
6⅛	5⅝	h	Armour Del pf	100	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pf	3300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9⅛	8⅝		Armour Ill pf	600	67⅝	67½	67½	68¼
70	64⅜		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	98½	98½	98½	97
55⅝	48½	2b	Atchison T&SF	800	67¾	67¾	67¾	
86½	83	5	Atchison pf	100	84¾	84¼	84¾	83
37¼	29⅞		Atl Coast Line	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	83
7	6		Atl Gulf & W I	100	31	31	31	31
25⅞	23¾	1	Atl Refining	10	7	7	7	
43	39	2	Atlas Powder	100	24¾	24¼	24⅝	24¼
108	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	39½	39½	39½	
29¾	24½		Auburn Auto	60	108	108	108	
63	60¾	5	Austin Nichol A	600	24¼	23¾	24¼	24½
58⅜	47½		Aviation Corp Del	40	61	61	61	60¾

—B—

65⅜	51½		Baldwin Loco	3300	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
26¾	22		Baldwin Loco pf	1500	25½	25	25	26
14⅞	11¾		Balt & Ohio	1600	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12
42¼	39	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
41¾	32½		Barker Bros	200	39	39	39	
40¾	33½		Barker Bros pf	800	5⅜	5	5	5⅜
7	6⅛		Barnsdall A	40	40	40	40	40¾
18	16¼	7	Beatrice Cream	3800	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
101	10½		Beatrice Cr pf	200	17¼	17	17¼	
77	75	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	200	101	101	101	101
17⅞	14¾		Bendix Aviation	100	76	76	76	
17⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
37	34½	2	Best & Co	300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
34⅜	29⅜		Bethlehem Steel	200	35⅝	35½	35⅝	34⅝
77¾	69¼		Beth Steel pf	3600	31⅝	31	31¼	34⅜
26¼	22⅝	1e	Bigelow Sanford	400	76	75	75	76
13⅞	10⅞		Blaw Knox	600	26¼	24	25	23⅞
40¾	35		Blumenthal pf	20	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
10	8⅛		Boeing Airplane	1300	9½	8¾	9⅛	9
59⅝	54¼	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	55½	55⅛	55⅜	55½
25¾	23½	1.60	Borden	1800	24	23⅜	23¾	24
31¼	28¾	1f	Borg Warner	2100	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
29	25¾	.60	Briggs Mfg	2400	27	26¾	26¾	27⅛
26	23⅛	2	Briggs & Strat	100	26	26	26	25
40½	36⅞	1.15e	Brooklyn Man T	300	39	38¾	38¾	39
93	92	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	93	92	92	
52	48½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	49⅛
6⅝	5¼		Brunswick Balke	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13	10½		Bucyrus Erie	300	6½	6	6⅛	6
33	26		Bucyrus Erie pf	200	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	12
4¼	3⅛		Budd Mfg pf	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15	12⅛		Budd Wheel	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2½	2		Bullard	100	13	13	13	13⅛
1½	1		Burns Bros A	200	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	7⅝		Burns Bros pf	810	1½	1½	1½	
15¾	14¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	9⅞	9	9¼	
3⅛	2⅞		Bush Term (h)	100	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
12½	10½	1¼	Bush Term deb (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
14⅜	12¼	1½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	100	10	10	10	10
16⅜	14⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
24	20¼		Butterick (h)	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
20⅜	17		Byers	700	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
60	51		Byers pf	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
				10	54	54	54	55

—C—

40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅜
1⅛	⅞		Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅛	3⅛		Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
11⅝	9⅝		Campbell Wy&C	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
16⅝	14¾	1	Canada Dry	400	15¼	15	15	
13¾	11½		Canadian Pacific	2800	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¾
61	51¾		Capital Admin pf	80	36	35½	35½	36⅝
40⅛	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	3600	56	55⅛	56¼	56
33⅝	30⅛		Celanese Corp	1300	39	38½	39	39
4⅝	3⅛		Celotex Co (h)	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3⅛	2⅝		Celotex vtc (h)	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25½	18⅜		Celotex Co pf (h)	670	20¼	19½	20¼	20
24¼	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
107	103	7	Century Rib pf	30	103	103	103	
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	1500	42	41½	41½	41½
33¼	27½		Certain-Teed	600	6	6	6	5⅞
44⅞	39½	2½	Certain-Teed pf	370	33¼	31½	32	35
45⅜	42½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	500	40⅜	40½	40⅜	40½
4¼	3¾		Chi & Gt West	800	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
4	4		Chi & Gt W pf	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4¾	3¾		Chi Mil & St P	300	4	4	4	
5⅜	4⅜		Chi & N'western	300	3⅝	3¾	3¾	4
10⅝	8		Chi & N'west pf	600	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
7⅞	6		Chi Pneu Tool	300	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
26⅛	22		Chi Pneu T pf	300	9½	9½	9½	9¾
2⅝	1⅞		Chi Rc Isl & P	200	25	25	25	25⅛
3	2		Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
42½	37⅛	1	Chrysler	4800	37¾	37½	37¾	
20⅜	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1300	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅝
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	90	90	90	
7⅛	½		City Store Sys (h)	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6⅞	4⅞		City Stores vtc (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6½	5		City Stores A (h)	200	5	5	5	
28½	27	1	City Strs A vtc (h)	200	6	6	6	
18¼	16⅜	.50	Clueett Peabody	100	16⅜	16	16	16
103½	101	6	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½
85	79	7	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
28½	19		Collins & A pf	20	79	79	79	
15	13¼		Colo F&I pf (h)	90	27¼	26	26	28
73¾	68⅜		Colo & So Ipf	100	14	14	14	13¼
40	34½	1f	Columbia Gas	6800	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
75	52½	3.40	Columbia Pic vtc	900	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36¾
44⅝	39½	2	Columbian Carb	300	68¾	68½	68¾	
56	52½	3	Comm Credit	1000	43¼	42¾	43¼	42¼
111	109⅞	6½	Comm Credit pf	300	56	55½	56	56
117¼	57	2f	Comm Inv Tr	40	112	112	112	111
114¼	107⅜	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	59¼	57¾	59¼	59
23⅞	21⅝	.60	Comm Solvents	200	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
3⅜	2⅞		Comwlth & So	4300	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	22
7¾	5¾	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	8300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40½	34⅛		Conde Nast Pub	200	32½	31¼	31¼	32⅞
34⅞	32⅛	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	33¾	33¼	33¼	
7½	5⅞		Consol Film Ind	1600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
21⅜	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	1200	6½	6½	6½	6½
22⅜	19	1	Consol Gas	800	21	20⅝	21	20⅝
82	78½	5	Consol Gas pf	9000	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
2¼	1¾		Consol Laundries	100	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
8⅝	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	1300	13¾	13¾	14	13⅞
11⅜	9⅜		Consol Textile	2500	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7¾
13⅝	11¼		Container A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	4¾		Container B	1300	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
6⅝	5⅜		Cont Baking A	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
1			Cont Baking B	100	6	6	6	6½
47	47	4	Cont Baking pf	200	47	47	47	47
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	900	66⅛	64⅞	66	65⅞
34	31⅜	1.20†	Cont Insurance	200	33	33	33	33¼
1⅜	¾		Cont Motors	300	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	1200	18	17¾	17¾	17⅞
66⅞	63	3	Corn Products	1300	68½	68	68¼	68¼
151½	149	7	Corn Prod pf	200	151½	151½	151½	152
67⅛	53¼		Coty	100	6	6	6	6¼
36⅝	33⅝		Cream of Wheat	200	36⅝	36½	36½	36¼
14⅝	12⅜		Crosley Radio	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
26⅛	23⅞	1	Crow Cork & S	100	25	25	25	
6⅞	5⅜		Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
47	40½		Cuban Am Sug	1300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
22⅞	20		Cuban Am S pf	120	45	44¾	45	44
101	93½	7	Curtis Publish	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
10⅞	9⅜		Curtis Pub pf	300	97½	97½	97¾	97¾
65	64½	8	Curtiss-Wright	800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20¼	17¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1000	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
			Cushman &	30	64½	64½	64½	
			Cutler-Hammer	900	19⅛	19	19	18⅞

—D—

30⅝	24½		Deere & Co	4500	29	28½	28½	28⅜
43½	36		Del & Hudson	100	37⅝	37¼	37¼	38
19⅛	15		Del Lack & W	1000	16¼	15¾	16	16¼
50⅜	46¼	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	300	47	47	47	47½
11⅞	11½	1	Devoe & Ray Ipf	10	117	117	117	
39½	34½	2†	Diamond Match	1000	38½	38½	38⅞	38¼
12¼	11⅜	1.20	Dome Mines	400	36½	36⅛	36½	36½
24¾	20⅞		Dominion Stores	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
99⅝	92½	2.60	Douglas A	900	23½	22¼	22½	22
			du Pont de Nem	800	94¾	94¼	94¼	94⅝

—E—

8	6⅜		Eastern Roll Mill	900	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
117¾	110½	4†	Eastman Kodak	300	113½	113½	113⅝	113½
18⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18½
6¾	6⅜		Eitingon Schild	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
103½	107	7	Elec Auto-Lt pf	190	108	107	108	
29	24½		Elec Auto-Lite	2500	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	25¼
6¼	4⅞		Elec Boat	500	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
8¾	7¼		Elec & Mus Ind	1500	8¼	8	8	8⅛
3	2½		Elec Pow & Lt	800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
8½	7		Elec Pow & L pf	100	7	7	7	7
49½	45	2.25	Elec Stg Battery	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47
128	127	7	Endicott Johns pf	20	127¼	127¼	127¼	
18⅛	15⅛		Engineers PS ww	100	15½	15½	15½	
14	10½		Erie RR	600	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11⅜
17¼	14		Erie RR 1pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15
5	4⅛		Exchange Buffet	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

—F—

3¼	1⅜		Fairbanks Co	70	2	1⅝	2	3½
9⅜	7		Fairbanks pf	30	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	8½
8	6⅜		Fairbanks Morse	1600	10⅛	9¼	9¼	20
80	71½		Fairbanks M pf	60	79	78¼	78¼	76½
5½	5		Fed Motor Tr	100	5	5	5	
1¾	1		Fed Water Serv	1200	1	1	1	
34½	32½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	300	33	32½	32½	33
160¾	107	6½	Filene'spf	20	107	107	107	
56	49½	2½	First Nat Stores	800	52½	51½	52¼	51¾
	23⅜		Follansbee B (h)	4600	3¼	2¾	3¼	2⅞
17½	14¼		Foster-Wheeler	600	15⅛	14¾	14¾	
77	71½		Foster-Wheel pf	60	72	71½	72	
10½	8¼		Foundation	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
25	23¼	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	24½
45	35¼		Pfarnk Stm pf	900	40½	40	40½	
26	23½	2	Freeport Texas	100	24½	24½	24½	24¼
10¼	8½		Fuller 2pf	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	9

—G—

9⅛	8½		Gamewell	10	8½	8½	8½	
7¼	6¾		GenAm Inv	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
38¼	35m	1¾	Gen Am Trans	300	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
17⅜	16⅛		Gen Asphalt	600	17½	16⅝	17⅛	
8⅜	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	100	8	8	8	
118	115	8	Gen Baking pf	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
7⅛	6		Gen Bronze	50	117	117	117	117
27½	24¼		Gen Cable pf	900	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
24⅜	20½	.60	Gen Electric	100	27½	27½	27⅝	26½
11¾	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	49800	24⅜	23⅜	24⅛	23⅝
34¾	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	200	11	11	11	
5⅝			Gen Gas & E A	1100	34½	33¾	34½	34¼
62¼	60	3	Gen Mills	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
34¼	30⅝	1	Gen Motors	200	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝	61½
111	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	7600	31⅝	31⅜	31½	31⅝
22¾	9¼	.60†	Gen Print Ink	900	111	110¼	111	110¼
97	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	140	20½	19¼	19¼	20¾
2⅜	1⅞		Gen Pub Service	10	95½	95½	95½	93½
30	26	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
19⅞	16¼		Gen Refract ct	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	
15⅛	13¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	18	17½	17¾	
75⅝	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	1600	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
3⅞	3		Gimbel Bros	400	74⅛	74	74	74¼
27¼	23⅜	1f	Glidden	700	31¼	31¼	31¾	31⅜
107½	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
4⅝	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	10	106	106	106	
18	16¼	1.20	Gold Dust	3600	4⅝	4¼	4½	4½
11⅞	9¼		Goodrich	900	16½	16¼	16½	16½
26⅞	21

Commerce and Finance

Electric Power Production Now Above Like 1929 Period

Business and Industry

New Confidence Spreading Among Kansas Cattlemen

Surmount Drought Disaster and Work Way Into Much Improved Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 23—Last June it appeared that a large share of the 3,600,000 cattle in Kansas was destined to perish from lack of food and water, or be sold to the canners at ridiculously low prices. The worst drought in years had shriveled the corn crop. A blazing sun had ruined the hay, and dust swirled across the scorched pasture land.

But the picture has changed. A final check-up on the situation by representatives of the Kansas State College extension service here disclosed that the feeding problem was concerned with a few thousand head of cattle instead of millions.

Rain Brings Change

A change in the weather which brought some fall rain was partly responsible for this change. Late-planted roughage crops were improved, and fall wheat, barley, and oats pasture helped alleviate the feed shortage. But it was the Federal Government, extension service, railroads and the cattlemen themselves who solved the problem by co-operating under the drought relief program.

Under this plan, cattle were sold to the Federal Relief Surplus Corporation, freight rates were reduced for the movement of cattle and feed, and information concerning feed, water, and pasture supplies was furnished cattlemen throughout the State.

The cattle purchasing plan, a major factor in the drought relief work of the State, was instrumental in the removal of 520,676 head of cattle. Through this plan cattle in deficit feed areas were sold to the Government.

The cattle were purchased by the adjustment administration for the Federal Relief Surplus Corporation. A part of the stock was slaughtered and canned for use in feeding needy families. Some of the better stock was saved to furnish milk cows for families on relief. Cattle unfit for food was condemned and destroyed on the farm.

Receive $7,612,000

Farmers in Kansas received a total of $7,612,000 for cattle sold to the Government during the period from early in July until Jan. 12, 1935. In many cases, the cash return to the farmer was 30 per cent more than he could have netted had he sold his cattle on the open market.

In addition to direct drought relief efforts, it is estimated that 500,000 head of cattle were sold on the market.

Some sheep and goat purchasing was done in Kansas, but it was of minor importance since there are comparatively few of these animals in the State.

Reduced freight rates for the movements of feed into drought areas and the shipment of cattle to pasture areas also greatly assisted in alleviating the drought situation.

Recently, the county committees were enlarged and activities directed toward securing supplies of seed, especially barley and oats, both of which are short because of the poor 1934 harvest.

Extension officials here admit that there are still some clouds on the horizon, but they can say that the hysteria of last summer has been replaced by a new confidence and determination among Kansas cattlemen.

Power Output Now Above 1929 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Jan. 23

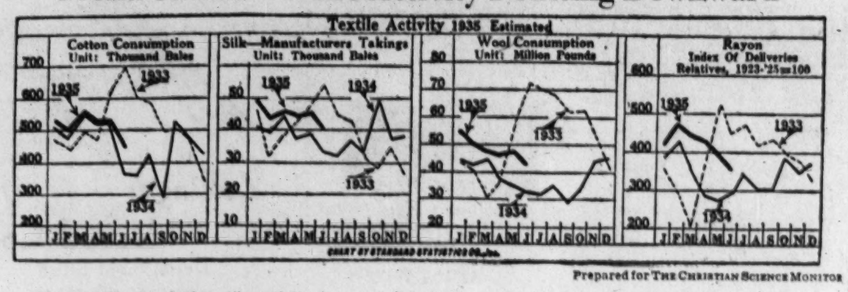
WITH electricity production maintaining its five-year record for this period, the significant fact in the figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute for the week ended last Saturday, is that in the central industrial area production is keeping step and even a little ahead of the indices for automobile production and steel output.

The percentage gain over 1934 for this region is 11.9 per cent, compared with a gain of 8.7 per cent in the preceding week. For the country as a whole, production is 9.4 per cent in advance of 1934, as compared with 7.7 per cent registered in the week before.

Although electric output for the last week at 1,778,273,000 kilowatt hours exceeds the 1929 figure, the corresponding week of 1930, when 1,833,000,000 units were produced—the highest record for this particular period—was the only year that topped the current figure. Output for the last week was 5,500,000 kilowatt hours more than in the week ended Jan. 12.

It is noted that the percentage of gain this year over 1934 is at the same rate as the gain in 1934 over 1933. This brings the current gain in 1935 pretty close to 33 per cent over production in 1933.

Trend of 1935 Textile Activity Pointing Downward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although the trend of textile activity is expected to be generally downward during the next six months, total production will be higher than in 1934.

The statistical position of each division in the industry is strong.

The World's Business

Reflections on Unemployment Insurance

1. Comparisons With Britain

MR. ROOSEVELT has asked for haste in passing the Economic Security Bill. It is a familiar request. But his reasons this time are not connected with the emergency. With this measure the New Deal Administration enters definitely the field of permanent planning, with the view of preventing depressions. Previous legislation has been mainly in the nature of improvisation in oping with the present depression.

One reason for Mr. Roosevelt's request is that he wishes to see a bill passed while so many state legislatures are still in session. Then they could get to work in framing their enabling laws without delay. But of more importance to him is the second, but undeclared, reason. Apparently he sees the need for smothering the agitation for more liberal social legislation.

In this series I shall restrict myself mainly to unemployment insurance. I think the Administration ought to have so restricted itself. At least we should not have a bill dealing with more than one aspect of social insurance. If it is necessary to cover so much ground at once, then simultaneous, but separate, bills should have been introduced. The Wagner measure is a hodge-podge, the intelligent reading of which requires the utmost concentration. The jobless insurance features should be taken out of the bill and made into a new measure.

For the new method of dealing with unemployment ought to be subjected to the closest scrutiny. The country has already paid a heavy price for hastily-passed legislation. Notably in point is the Industrial Recovery Act, holes in which, to quote Mr. Donald R. Richberg, were the result of "careless composition." If the press and the legislature had not vacated their critical function last year, the measure might have been a better one. In the present instance it is to be hoped that this momentous bill will be studied by the entire democracy. Mistakes, as we are seeing from the long-drawn-out agony of NRA revision, are not easily reparable. And the longer rectification is delayed, mischief piles up in geometrical proportion.

One would have preferred to see the democratic process given a chance by having the report of the Committee on Economic Security issued first and a bill submitted after the people had had an opportunity to digest it. This was the case with the last revision of the jobless insurance law in Britain. The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance was appointed on Dec. 9, 1930. It rendered its final report in November, 1932. This was printed and circulated throughout the land. Citizens and newspaper commentators commented upon it exhaustively. A full year later a bill based both on the report and the intervening criticism was submitted to the House of Commons. The measure received six months of careful consideration in Parliament before the new Unemployment Act was signed on June 28, 1934.

I feel sure that most of the commentators on the Committee of Economic Security's report have not yet read it! Like the present writer, they must have had to depend upon newspaper summaries. In this respect they are as unfortunately placed as the Americans who are working under administrative laws which they have not read and which they cannot get the field administrators to explain.

The feature to which this writer first turned in the Wagner Bill was the provision for administration. Even the wisest plan is bound to go awry if it is not buttressed by efficient and honest administration. Particularly is this the case with job insurance. The dangers are obvious. In the matter of honesty, the administrators must be above suspicion of favoritism. In efficiency they must be on their guard against malingering in particular and against the perpetuation of unemployment in general.

It is unfortunate that social legislation in the United States has to be enacted while the administrative system is still wedded to spoilsmanship. Only the most resolute administrators of the New Deal have been able to keep the spoilsmen at bay. Except for eloquent praise for the merit system, there has been no move to revamp the Government service on civil service standards. Senator George W. Norris seems to be playing a lone hand in his vital aspect of the New Deal. Yet it is putting the cart before the horse to frame social laws and leave administration to chance. This is apparently the view of the Committee on Economic Security. They say that the "selection of personnel on a merit basis is vital to success." Senator Wagner has incorporated this recommendation in his bill. When the bill becomes law, no other provision should be watched more jealously.

The main plank of the job insurance scheme is that it shall be self-sustaining. It would not deserve the name if it weren't. But actuarial computations on the incidence of future employment are far more hazardous than those dealing with other forms of insurance. In other countries solvency of unemployment insurance funds has proven a will-o'-the-wisp. Payments have degenerated into a dole. Take, for example, Great Britain. This is the country whose experience the committee on economic security has studied with great zeal. In 1921 transitional benefits in advance of contributions were enacted in Great Britain. These payments were based on the theory that the business depression of that year would be of short duration. But it lasted, and was merged into the Great Depression. Thus the transitional benefit threw the fund into bankruptcy, and this helped to bring about the British crisis of 1930-31.

Time is on the side of the American actuaries. No layman can criticize the scale of benefits intelligently. But, as contrasted with the British scale, they seem conservative, and the experts' expectation of improvement in business conditions is in line with the general opinion of economists. The schemes are compared in the tables below:

"Waiting Period": Britain, six days; United States, four weeks.

Weekly Benefit: Britain, $6.50; United States $15.

Eligibility: Britain, after payment of 30 contributions in the last two years; United States, after two years.

Benefit Payments Last: Britain, six months; United States, 15 to 16 weeks.

Who Pays Contributions: Britain, employer and employee and state; United States, employer.

Post-Insurance Continuity: Britain, dole; United States, work relief.

This is only a very rough comparison. Several items need explanation. Waiting period means the time between the loss of a job and eligibility for payment. The shorter waiting period in Britain is due to the efficient way in which the employment exchange system in Britain gets to work in "placing" a jobless worker. This system still remains to be organized efficiently in the United States. Since the American contributions will come out of a pay-roll tax, I have said that the burden will fall on the employer. This is subject to two assumptions. One is that the state scheme will rely on the pay rolls' tax. Another is that the employers will make the contributions out of their own pockets. In fact, of course, the liability will probably be passed on to the consumer.

The main criterion of the weekly benefits to the jobless is their relation to wages, not to British standards. I do not know how the benefits in Britain compare with the average level of wages. Statistics in this respect are not available. In the United States the benefits are to be limited to half wages. Unemployment insurance will thus not make for rigidity in the wage structure.

As we know from experience with the all-important construction industry, rigidity of costs (including wages) perpetuates unemployment. H. B. E.

New York Senate Backs Bill Aiding Mortgage Holders

Plan Proposes Commission With Power to Liquidate Defaulted Certificates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23—Relief for the thousands of holders of guaranteed mortgage certificates in default in New York was a step nearer today as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's plan to rectify the critical situation in the mortgage field came before the Assembly with the backing of a Senate vote of 42 to 6.

The bill is a foremost item on the Governor's legislative program and the same which came before the two sessions last year with his indorsement and which he declared was not enacted "because of political and partisan considerations."

Under pressure by the Governor that "the people can neither afford nor endure further delay in the creation of a public agency empowered to handle the entire situation which has developed from the recent default of the title and mortgage guarantee companies," the bill had the sanction of the entire controlling Democratic bloc and a majority of the Republican membership of the 1935 Senate yesterday.

Under its provisions, a three-member state mortgage commission will be appointed by the Governor with full powers and rights to liquidate defaulted guaranteed mortgage certificates and rehabilitate mortgage properties. This agency was originally recommended to the Governor by George W. Alger, Moreland Act commissioner, and energetically sponsored by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Orange County and a committee headed by Senator Lazarus Joseph (D) of New York. Its operations will affect more than 275,000 mortgage certificate holders and 20,000 mortgages with a face value in excess of $800,000,000, it is estimated.

"We do not claim that this is a panacea," Senator Joseph said. "The purpose of the bill is to bring back as soon as possible to the thousands of investors the major portions of their investment."

Democratic Assembly leaders claim the requisite majority for passage of the bill in the lower house, where the party also is in control.

Taxes Destroying Nation's Wealth Says Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 23—The growing burden of taxes will eventually destroy all wealth unless some solution of the problem is found, according to Chester I. Barnard of Newark, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, and formerly New Jersey Emergency Relief Administrator.

"The problem must be attacked on an international front," Mr. Barnard told the Atlantic City Rotary Club yesterday afternoon. "I have found that no one knows much about taxation. No one seems responsible to other groups, in Congress, state legislatures or county or city governments. No one has more than an abstract conception of the load and the average citizen has no idea of it.

"Most of the taxes are paid in the prices of things you buy. Yet taxes now amount to about one fourth of the income of the American people, and public expenses altogether are about 40 per cent. Your employee getting $20 to $25 a week is paying not less than $5 a week taxes. All the income of persons receiving more than $5000 a year would not pay the cost of federal government alone."

Merger of Two Large Brokerage Houses

Merger of two of the largest brokerage houses in the United States is announced to take effect Feb. 1.

The combination will be formed by John F. Clark & Co., an important house with offices in the South and Middle West, and E. A. Pierce & Co., also with many branch offices. The new firm will have 69 offices in the United States and Canada.

Russell Clark, A. H. Shatford and James Coker, senior partners in John F. Clark & Co., will become general partners in the Pierce firm, with which Lucien Voorhees, Albert C. Muller and Harry J. Waldo, junior partners of the former firm, will assume executive positions.

Value of Metal Output In Nevada Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., Jan. 23 — The value of all metals produced in Nevada during 1934 show a large increase over 1933, according to an advance summary prepared by F. W. Horton and C. W. Merrill of the metal mining statistical division of the Department of the Interior.

The output of gold in Nevada in 1934 is estimated at 146,700 fine ounces, valued at $5,127,165, a gain of 48,110 ounces in production and $2,607,197 in value.

Hull Thinks Pacts Will Give Impetus To Foreign Trade

Is Now Negotiating Series of Reciprocal Treaties—Progress Summarized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary Hull, who is conducting an attempt to revive international trade through reciprocal treaties, now takes the view that within a reasonable time America will recapture a fair share of world business.

The contention at the State Department is that satisfactory progress has been made in the last six months, and that negotiations look forward to the return of normal commercial relations with the outstanding trading nations before the end of the year.

Peek Gives Criticism

There was no comment at the department on criticism of the Hull methods, voiced recently by George N. Peek, special foreign trade adviser to President Roosevelt. Mr. Peek advocated major changes on Mr. Hull's most-favored-nation policy.

Under this policy, favors granted one nation in bargaining negotiations are extended also to others. Mr. Peek said this had failed in practice. The United States, he contended, should adopt a policy of selective imports and exports through "making individual arrangements with individual nations, country by country, rather than through a horizontal reduction of our tariffs, either through tariff legislation or generalizing tariff concessions under the Trade Agreements Act."

The last Congress empowered President Roosevelt to raise or lower tariffs as much as 50 per cent in negotiating trade agreements. Criticism has been heard in this Congress, but the State Department is pressing ahead with preliminaries to trade talks with the next three countries on the list—the Netherlands, Finland and Italy.

Negotiations with Canada, this country's second biggest customer also are expected to begin in the near future, and studies are in progress as a prelude to active negotiations with five or six other countries—onetime good customers for American goods.

Progress to Date

Since the trade agreements act was passed six months ago, officials say, the department has:

1. Concluded an agreement with Cuba.

8. Held active negotiations and hearings on proposed agreements with 12 countries: Brazil, Haiti, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Sweden, Spain, and Switzerland.

3. Started negotiations and scheduled hearings for treaties with the Netherlands, Finland, and Italy.

4. Virtually completed the Brazilian agreement. Its signature awaits only the arrival of a Brazilian fiscal mission in Washington for conclusion of a corrolary exchange agreement.

5. Virtually completed the Colombian agreement. It awaits action by the Colombian Parliament.

Count Robert Straten-Ponthoz, new Belgian Ambassador, accompanied by several trade experts, has just arrived in Washington. He is said to be prepared to negotiate a Belgian pact.

Eero Jarnefelt, new Finnish Minister, also has come, presented his credentials and prepared to talk about the proposed agreement with Finland.

Mineral Operations In Alaska Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 23—Other minerals besides gold and silver, which have realized a commercial return to Alaska the past year are coal, platinum, quicksilver and lead.

Coal possibly leads. The output of this commodity amounted to approximately 112,000 tons, or about 20 per cent more than in 1933. The largest amount came from the Healy River coal mines in the Nenana district. Most of this coal was used around Fairbanks for power production purposes.

Next to coal in amount produced is platinum, due to the revival of mining operations in the Good News Bay district, at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, and to reworking some old gold lode mine tailings on Kasaan Peninsula in the Ketchikan district and in connection with placer mining in the Koyuk district on Seward Peninsula.

Lead, a by-product of gold, also made a good showing this year. About 1,750,000 pounds were secured.

Production of quicksilver mines in the central Kuskokwim area was also substantial last year.

Due to lowered market sales petroleum, marble and limerock activities have been dormant.

British Columbia's 1934 Mineral Output Up 28 P. C,

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 23—British Columbia's mineral output for 1934 is estimated by the provincial mines department at $41,863,150 as against $32,602,000 in 1933, an increase of 28 per cent. This gratifying year's record follows expansion of gold mining on an unprecedented scale in the Cariboo and Bridge River districts, which turned out about $5,000,000 in gold last year and will be ready to exceed this production greatly in 1935.

The mines department makes up its estimate of the 1934 total mineral output as follows: placer gold $357,000; lode gold, $5,926,000 at the rate of $20.67 per ounce; silver $4,197,869; copper $3,566,000; lead, $8,313,000; zinc, $7,647,000; coal, $5,682,000; structural materials, $906,000; miscellaneous metals and minerals $1,041,000. These items total $37,600,000, exclusive of the present premium on gold in Canadian funds, totaling $4,197,000.

Institute Sees Farm Income No Higher Than During 1934

Alexander Hamilton Survey Indicates Less Products Will Be Sold This Year and That Goods Farmer Buys Will Cost Him More

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The farmers' income in 1935 is not likely to show any great increase over their 1934 income, and it may be lower, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin. It further intimated that the possibility of the farmers' purchasing power this year being lower than in 1934 may have a retarding influence on business generally.

Income Shows Shrinkage

The institute bases its belief that the 1935 income of farmers will not be much improved compared with 1934 on the fact that in November the price level did not show a sufficient rise to offset the decrease in the quantity of farm products marketed. The prospect, it says, is that the total supply of agricultural products will remain low during 1935.

The decrease in farm products in November, which caused the decrease in cash income, was due entirely to a sharp slump in the quantity of agricultural products sold as the result of the drought and the marketing of a larger percentage of the harvest earlier in the season than is usual, it is explained. For the first time since July, cash income received by the farmers in November from the marketing of their products at $488,000,000 was lower than in the corresponding month of 1933, when it amounted to $512,000,000.

Total cash income received by the farmers in November, however, was larger than a year ago, because benefit payments by the Government amounted to $73,000,000, as compared with $12,000,000 in November, 1933. These payments raised the farmers' income to $561,000,000, as against $524,000,000 a year ago.

"This increase, however, was not sufficient to offset the rise in the prices of goods purchased by the farmers," the institute says. "The price level of such goods in November was 8.6 per cent higher than a year ago, so that the farmers' purchasing power showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent.

Farmers' Purchasing Power

"Since the present indication is for some rise in the price of goods which the farmers buy, it would not be surprising if the farmers' purchasing power in 1935 was lower than in 1934. This outlook is one of the fundamental reasons for not expecting any great further recovery in manufacturing and in general business this year in view of the close correlation between the farmers' purchasing power and the rate of activity in other lines of endeavor.

"Just as most of the recovery in farm purchasing power occurred in 1933, so most of the recovery in business activity occurred in that year. The further slight gain in farm purchasing power in 1934 was accompanied by a correspondingly slight gain in general business activity. Consequently, the current rapid expansion of industrial activity, as indicated by the recent sharp rise in steel output and in automobile production, is probably not a sign of a renewal of the recovery movement.

"Unless there is some unexpected development which alters the present outlook for fundamental conditions, the prospect is that any gains made by industrial activity at the current time will be offset later on in the year by a recessionary movement."

Jones Sees 20 P. C. Rise in Electrical Trade During 1935

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The electrical manufacturing industry may expect an improvement this year up to 20 per cent compared with 1934, says Frank C. Jones, president of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. The average increase for the industry will be 10 per cent, he adds.

Among the factors favorable to improvement in the industry, Mr. Jones lists the fact that "utilities will have to push sales of household electrical appliances in order to build up a larger power load to offset declining rates."

Among the unfavorable factors in the 1935 prospects for the electrical manufacturing industry, he says, are the adverse effects of the attitude of business toward the Securities Act; and the "apparent adverse governmental attitude toward public utilities, which has caused a very substantial postponement of all except absolutely necessary maintenance work on utility properties."

Mr. Jones cites encouraging factors for the industry as follows:

1. Expansion of public works construction.

2. More favorable outlook for industry generally, and, therefore, for sales of electrical equipment to industry.

3. The likelihood of a substantial movement toward rural electrification.

4. Better tax collections in municipalities, with greater opportunity for promotion work on products offered for sale to municipalities and other local governmental agencies.

5. The Federal Housing Administration stimulus to the market for electrical products, including not only homes but also office buildings and factories.

6. Tendency to put excess cash reserves into plant improvement.

7. Improvement of the automobile industry and, consequently, sales of electrical products entering into car manufacturing.

Stainless Steel Orders Aided by Naval Program

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Republic Steel Corporation reports that orders for stainless steel are coming in steadily from government and private shipyards engaged in constructing cruisers, destroyers, airplane carriers, and other naval vessels included in the Navy building program.

Mushroom Growth of New Filling Stations Sprouts in Richmond, Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A wave of filling station construction that resulted in the erection of 27 new stations, at a total cost of $100,205, in Richmond in 1934 appears to be increasing in the new year as ground is being cleared for the erection of others at several important locations.

The total amount spent in filling station construction here in 1934 represented almost one-fifth of the $539,000 spent on new construction in this city last year. The amount invested in filling stations was almost half as great as the $226,350 spent on the construction of 39 new dwelling houses, according to the building inspector's records.

The 27 new stations built here last year ranged in cost from $500 to $10,000, with the average cost of $3700. The majority of them were built at traveled intersections of busy traffic arteries in all sections of the city.

There are today 319 filling or service stations in operation in Richmond, with a total of 1110 gasoline pumps and 1878 oil pumps, according in the records of the building inspector and of the bureau of weights and measures.

Canada's Favorable Trade Balance Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's international commodity trade for 1934 shows a favorable balance of some $145,000,000, reports the Bureau of Statistics.

This was caused largely by net gold exports in terms of Canadian currency amounting to $94,000,000 and an estimated favorable balance in tourist expenditures of $84,000,000, as compared with $60,000,000 in 1933. On the other hand, interest payments and receipts showed the usual heavy adverse balance, estimated at $230,000,000, as compared with $225,000,000 in 1933.

There was an adverse balance of $21,000,000 in freight receipts and payments. Other debit balances were: Immigrant remittances, $1,500,000; government receipts and expenditures, $1,250,000; motion picture earnings, $2,750,000; sundry items, $4,500,000.

It was estimated that the sale and purchase of securities between Canada and outside countries reached $650,000,000, the sales passing the purchases by $50,000,000.

New Jersey Standard Oil Acquisition Plan Ended

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—More than 400,000 shares of common stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were distributed to 16,500 men and women employees of the company under an acquisition plan which operated for the last three years and ended Dec. 31, last.

The company said that with the delivery of the stock acquired in the plan just wound up, employees have purchased since 1921 a total of 2,117,000 shares of the company's stock.

California Cotton Yield Makes All Time Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23—Ginning of California cotton has been practically completed, and the returns show an all-time record yield of 548 pounds per acre, according to the monthly letter of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles.

"The average yield for the last 10 years is slightly less than 400 pounds in this State, and is approximately 170 pounds for the entire country," the letter said. "California production provided a little over 2½ per cent of the total American output this season, a larger amount than is usual. Returns to growers were substantially higher than in 1933."

New Insurance Business In 1934 Rose 10.1 P. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—New life insurance written in 1934 showed an increase of 10.1 per cent over 1933 and the December volume was the highest for the year, showing a gain of 17.2 per cent over December, 1933, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announces.

The total new business of the 42 member companies for 1934 was $8,605,432,000, compared with $7,812,602,000 in 1933. Each class of business showed a gain.

All classes contributed also to the December increase, with the total standing at $838,576,000, compared with $715,256,000 for December, 1933.

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INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
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Filing Cabinets
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four times. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least four insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL suburban home, highly improved, streets, gas, lights, water, landscaping; outside city limits; five-room house with bath; separate guest room with bath; eight additional lots. One-fourth down, five years for balance. F. B. SOPHY, 1706 Ocean Ave., Ventura, Calif.

FORT MYERS, FLA.—Close in, valuable location, 6-room house and lot; bungalow arranged in duplex of 3 rooms each, modern conveniences, 1-car garage. Address Box 904, Miami, Fla.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 431 Riverside Drive (Columbia University Section)—Resident rooms; temporary-permanent; $5.50-$10.50 weekly; rapid transportation; select clientele. IDA MAE NELSON. Un. 4-5242.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers, by appointment only, models of exquisite hand made dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; commission at sale. MARY MOORE, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

28 YEARS' experience catering manager, steward, purchasing agent, best hotels; desire position of trust; go anywhere. P. R. COSIER, 5536 Dorchester Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four times. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least four insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

● 2 to 5 Room Suites ●

$38 to $60

Slightly more if furnished.

Preferred Section Back Bay

Enjoy the comfort of a heated apartment this winter.

24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0482

BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY — Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts. 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$60. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839. Open eves.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., WASHINGTON SQ.—Will share my quiet home with another business woman. Phone afternoons-evenings, Gr. 7-7953.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 59th St., 410 East (Sutton Place Section)—4 rooms, dinette and bath; completely modernized; all new features; garden. Agent on premises or telephone Newtown 9-0478.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors

Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2286.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON, 143 Tremont Street, Boston. Permanent Waving, Hair Styling, Facials, Hair Tinting, Manicuring. Tel. Dev. 7347-6833

CORSETIERES

CORSETIERE Newcomb & Thornton 37 Temple Place, Boston. All Types of Ready-to-Wear. Garments Expertly fitted. Individual Needs Studied. LIBerty 5942.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, $6 and up; alterations, reasonable. LILYAN L. MAHER, 52 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 33), Com. 9444 (house phone).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BOSTON—Qualified workers of all kinds at present-day salaries. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway, N Y C Worth. 2-2080

MRS E G BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 78 Years. First-Class Help of All Nationalities Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service ANN E. DUNN Efficient office and technical help. 60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 565 Columbus Ave., Boston. Com. 8155. We specialize in colored help

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY VOCALIST—Complete vocal training and sharing opera singer's central modern apartment for small fee and companionship. 341 West 45th St., N. Y. C. Chickering 4-2068.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MILLINERY trimmer with high class experience. Call Hotel Roosevelt, N. Y. C., Tues., Wed., Thurs. G. PICKARD.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 193th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NORTH CAROLINA—Six miles from Pinehurst, Pinebluff, beautiful winter resort, 6-room house; linen, silver, bedding, fireplace, sunny, tennis court, large grounds; Feb. 15-June 1, $100; recommend excellent maid. MRS. M. A. MacFarland, Pinebluff, Moore County, N. C.

INFORMATION WANTED

WILL anyone having information relative to MRS. HANNAH R. KAPLAN, who left Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 2, 1934, and who formerly resided at 207 W. 98th St., N. Y. C., please write Box K-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing. Expert Work—Reasonable Prices ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

MACHINERY

USED elevator for sale; will install them. H. C. MacMUNN 16 Brier Road, West Roxbury, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING Prompt and Courteous Service MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N Main Ave. Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

PERMANENT slip covers made to fit your furniture; reasonable. High-R-Mode Sports Dresses for sale, $8. ETHEL P. HARRISON, 11 Pelham Terrace, Arlington 1874-J (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOADS WANTED to N. Y. City, N. J., Pa. or en route. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call N E AUTO VAN CO Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers, china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed NAT STACEY Prop 94 Ellery St Cambridge Uni 7280 1789-M

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Ave., Wollaston, Mass. Open Evenings Tel. GRAnite 8479

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO Original owner; cost new $2000. Box J-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE—2 rooms nicely furnished; wishes to sublet afternoons. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

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CASH Paid for Old Gold, Trinkets and Jewelry GOLD RECLAIMING CORPORATION *With Offices Conveniently Located in* BOSTON: 1135 Little Building CAMBRIDGE, Harvard Bazar, Central Sq. SOMERVILLE: Parke Snow Inc., Davis Sq. LYNN: Burrows & Sanborn Dept. Store WALTHAM: Parke Snow Inc. SALEM: Almy's Dept. Store, Essex St. FALL RIVER: McWhirr's Dept. Store, Main St. FITCHBURG: Parke Snow Inc. WORCESTER: 639 Slater Building SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St. NEW YORK: Grand Central Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

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Telephone Centre Newton 3008

—LET US HELP YOU LOCATE— Charmingly situated small homes and studios for sale and rent, near New York City. Write HOME FINDING CO. NORWALK, CONN.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—6-family apartment with good return; 9-room stone house, half original cost. C. S. GILTZ, 101 Central Sq. Locust 2403-R.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2654.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 96 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Pleasant rooms in private family, well heated, very comfortable, large; near The Mother Church; reasonable; parking. COM. 3898.

BOSTON—Very desirable room, light, quiet; 3 windows, well furnished, elevator; no other roomers; references exchanged; 10 minutes to church. Tel. Com. 1113.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1032. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Newly decorated rooms, single or double, 204 Huntington Ave., Suite 3. Telephone Com. 2643. MRS. E. SYMMONDS.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms with running water; permanent or transients. MRS. STUART, 189 Huntington Ave. Com. 8288.

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St.—House, newly decorated, warm, well furnished, hot water, parking space. Circle 6783.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1869 Beacon St., Apt. L (The Majestic)—Three pleasant well-furnished front rooms, connecting or separately; elevator; business people preferred. Long. 2949.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Avenue—Comfortably furnished rooms; near subways; references.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 82 So. Burnet St.—Attractive, warm room; homelike; convenient; reasonable. ORange 4-1163.

N. Y. C., 147th St., 561 W. (B'way)—Single bed-sitting room, running water, elevator, near church and transportation. Private. $5.00 DE CAMP.

N. Y. C.—Attractively appointed, privacy, refined home, elevator, $8.-$10. Phone evenings-Sunday. Academy 2-3075. Gardner, 255 W. 108 St.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway—Large, outside, sunny, comfortable room, new furnishings, twin beds; near church, all transportation (Lock).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Need 10 more women distribute factory products; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; wholesale prices. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 6429

SHOE REPAIRING

COMMUNITY SHOE REBUILDER Whittemore Pastes and Polishes 57 Baker Street Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAPABLE young couple with small boy desire caretaker's position, estate or farm; woman, college home economics graduate; man, good all-around worker; go anywhere; excellent references; salary $60 month. JOHN W. LANE, Box 147 Pittsfield, Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED textile manufacturer with sales experience desires textile connection. Box K-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED man desires steady work; 20 years' experience in mailing and shipping room; willing to go anywhere. W. S. PHILLIPS, 2 Kent St., Concord, N. H.

POSITION desired as estate caretaker, minor repairs, carpentering, plumbing, gardening, chauffeur; American; references. Box J-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

YOUNG man, eager to give willing services in any capacity on city, country estate or farm; some nursery experience; good recommendations; opportunity for mutual benefit. L-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH woman, highest references, wide experience with girls and boys as housemother, governess and teacher, some experience as hostess, treasurer, secretary (no typing), is free now. Box L-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE, graduate, free to travel, full or part time duty. Phone Vernon 1549-W. 924 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

SWISS nurse desires position with children or as personal maid, or companian; very capable, speaks several languages. Jamaica 5467-M (Boston, Mass.).

WOMAN seeks position as assistant housekeeper and companion, adult family or widow; congenial home, small pay. Box K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED Christian Science church soloist, MEZZO-SOPRANO, desires position N. Y. C. or vicinity; splendid references. Write Box H-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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RUTH STREETER *Teacher of Voice* Boston Studio, Steinert Hall, Tues., Thu., Sat.

THOMAS LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who prepares the "BIBLE NOTES" for "The Christian Science Sentinel" and "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE" for this paper announces a Tuesday evening lecture course on "Inter-relation of the Old and New Testaments." Write 401 West 118th, N. Y. C. Phone University 4-6318 (Preferably before 10 a. m.).

TUTORING in French and German; evening classes. WALTER BRENZIKOFER, 125 Park Drive, Boston. Tel. COM. 2892.

YOUNG native French woman offers instruction in French. EUGENIE GAUTIER HADDOCK, 231 Park Dr., Boston. Tel. Comm. 1897.

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E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 88 Boylston St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City Bergen 4-8333

WANTED

WANTED—Home with attention or apartment near Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Write Box X-2, Suite 2240 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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KAUFMAN & WEINER *The Square Deal Store* Hardware and Housefurnishings 1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. PAINTS and VARNISHES PLUMBING SUPPLIES

NEW JERSEY

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Cheerful new prints on dark and medium grounds—just the thing to wear under the dark winter coat these in-between-season days.

You'll find the styles more delightful than ever. Sizes for all. Third floor.

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Atlantic City's Great Department Store Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

SEAMAN & MARTENS

COAL

300 N. Vermont Ave. Tel. 5-3204

COLLINGSWOOD

FIELD'S DELICATESSEN HARRY EISENBROCK, Prop. Fancy Groceries—Table Luxuries Phone 82-W 727 HADDON AVE.

EAST ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 356 ELMWOOD AVENUE Orange 4-5653 9 to 11 daily *Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.*

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC MEMBER OF F. T. D. A. 75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE Near Grove Street Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

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THE DUNWOODY CO. *Chevrolet—Oldsmobile* Used Cars Ph. Englewood 3-3737 59 Engle St.

G. C. BARNETT *Optical Service* 34 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. Eng. 3-4260 F. E. TAMARKIN *Optometrist in Attendance*

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Charles Girrbach (Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor) *Offers a Complete Line of* FINE FURNITURE *21 Years in Irvington* 861 Springfield Avenue Telephone ESsex 2-4331

JERSEY CITY

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Highest Price Paid for Your OLD GOLD and SILVER at Wm. Geiger's CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE 390 Central Avenue

Holste-Platte Co., Inc. COAL ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS *Also Koppers Seaboard Coke* 370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP *GRADUATE CORSETIERES* Phone Webster 4-4989 341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.

ADAM BLUM *QUALITY BAKING* Try Our Real Home-Made Bread—27 Different Kinds, Including Nut, Fruit, Raisin, Cinnamon, Gluten, and all Ryes. 625 NEWARK AVE. (*nr. the Elevator*)

MAPLEWOOD

SHERRY'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM *Now on Sale at* FOSTER'S DRUG STORE MAPLEWOOD CENTRE

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

SOUTHERN BEACH WEAR Bathing Suits, Halters, Slacks, Shorts and Pullovers in delightful, tropical shades of Fine Wool Jersey and Acetate at midsummer prices. MISS FRANCES SHOP 470 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-4320

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Boston Snapshots

Anniversary of Vaudeville—The fifty-second anniversary of the birth of vaudeville is to be celebrated next week in the Boston theater built as a memorial to its founder, Benjamin Franklin Keith. For several years now the Keith Memorial Theater, built in 1927 and equipped with facilities of hitherto unheard-of comfort for performers, has been devoted to movies alone. Next week a stage entertainment of the type Mr. Keith loved will alternate with the screen feature.

It was in January, 1883, that the New Hampshire-born circus manager, B. F. Keith, after much experience with side-show "variety" entertainments, glimpsed the possibilities of a type of entertainment made up of short appearances by stars of the stage, the opera and the concert hall, as well as of the circus.

Renting a vacant candy store next to the old Adams House on Washington Street, he began to put his idea into practice in what he named the "Gaiety Museum." Among his early attractions were Baby Alice, a midget weighing 1½ pounds, an ancient stuffed mermaid, "The Circassian Beauties," and the since famous Weber and Fields. To describe the new kind of entertainment he borrowed the French term "vaudeville," which properly belonged to an entirely different type of performance.

In 1885 Edward F. Albee joined him in organizing an additional venture which presented Gilbert and Sullivan light operas. In 1886 the first link was added to what has now grown to be one of the longest chains of theaters in the world, when a Providence theater was obtained. This was soon followed by others in New York and Philadelphia.

The "continuous performance" plan, which was first introduced by Mr. Keith in 1885 with instantaneous success, was a popular feature of each additional house.

In 1887, amid much laudatory comment, the Bijou Theater was opened with vaudeville. Movie patrons still tread its glass stairs with water cascading beneath them. In 1894 with still greater acclaim—coming even from Sir Henry Irving—the New Keith Theater next door entranced all comers with its lavish decorations. It is now the Normandie Ballroom, standing between the new Memorial Theater and the Bijou.

Said Mr. Keith at the time, "Good surroundings create greater respect."

* * *

Still Features Knee-Action—The Auto Show in Mechanics Hall this week is focusing public attention on the general subject of transportation. Hardware stores even are giving display space to streamlined tricycles for children—and bicycle dealers are emphasizing their new features.

From Nottingham, England, famous for Robin Hood and his benevolent outlaws, comes one bicycle now on view in a Washington Street store. Although it still depends on foot power for propulsion it makes this action as effortless as possible with the latest free-wheeling device and a three-speed gear to help flatten out steep hills.

To hear the salesman extolling to Bostonians the virtues of its all-steel construction and special "clincher-type John Bull tyres" is to listen to words that have a Detroit-like ring.

Nothing is said about "turret tops" and "no-draft ventilation"—but perhaps they will come in next year's models. The newest thing in bicycles, resplendent with stainless-steel spokes and rims, weighs only 29 pounds. But for all its modern splendor and efficiency, it has one thing in common with the pioneer "high-wheelers" and bicycles built for two—there is still plenty of "knee-action"!

* * *

Clams Under Ice—On Dorchester Bay's frozen surface there were no penguins, but 20 or 30 disconsolate sea gulls huddled together yesterday on the ice gave Bostonians traveling along the Old Colony Boulevard their best impression of Little America's view of the Bay of Whales. The sea gulls were sad because three or four inches of ice covered the clam flats where they get their food. So they huddled together and let out an occasional squawk about frozen assets. Under their feet was going on an exciting but silent wrestling match. At low tide, the ice got a good grip on the bay and held it grimly. But slowly the rising tide strained to free itself and broke loose. Dark patches of salt water appeared in the ship channel. It swept over the ice, forcing the sea gulls to seek another meeting place. In a few hours only a fringe of ice along the shore was visible. Then the tide began a retreat, but it had won. In its embrace it carried the ice floes out of the bay, triumphantly.

* * *

Candy Pulling—A century ago in New England candy pulling was a popular party pastime—with apparently small commercial possibilities. But already a certain Robert Douglass was trundling a wheelbarrow through the streets of Cambridge and offering candy for sale. He made the confections himself in a small building on Windsor Street which he took over for the purpose in 1826. Soon the humble barrow was replaced by teams which eventually covered most of the New England States.

From this small beginning candy making in Cambridge has grown to be a great industry, with the New England Confectionery Company's plant acknowledged to be one of the largest and finest in the country. One of the products of this concern is the ubiquitous "Necco Wafers." Many smaller plants are also in operation.

Many of the improved methods of making candy have originated in Cambridge—since Oliver Chase started the machine age in the industry with his invention in 1845 of a "lozenger cutter."

The present-day results of all this development are on view this week in the Cambridge Industrial Association's rooms in Kendall Square. Not only are different confections exhibited, but displays of the wholesome ingredients of modern candy may also be seen.

The confectionery exhibit is the first of a series of events arranged by the Industrial Association for the next several months. Through them they are undertaking to show the growth of industry in Cambridge. High school classes are expected to attend each of the exhibitions.

* * *

Cats Are Prominent—Perhaps the wide advertising of the current movie "Sequoia," in which a mountain lion is a principal player, is the cause of the prominence of cats this week. It was a mountain lion, too, which held the center of the screen at the Children's Museum's usual free movie show on Saturday—though in this case the cougar was the villain and not the hero of the piece, since he was being pursued by California's state lion hunter.

Even in the Cambridge City Council the influence was felt. Into a solemn meeting the other night strayed a black and white cat. Sitting in the middle of the heavily carpeted room, the visitor yawned rudely during weighty discussions. An occasional prowl of investigation around the room brought titters from spectators, until finally the cat sought the arms of Morpheus on the lap of one of the councilors.

Finally one city father tried to introduce an order to have a city messenger authorized to procure milk for the visitor. He was ruled out of order. Later, as the meeting closed, he procured some milk himself and administered it to the cat before taking it to his home.

According to one Boston statistician there are at least half a million cats in the city. Among them are many who are at home in alley corners. Apparently word of the cordial treatment meted out in the council chamber on the other side of Charles River has not reached them.

[Boston Snapshots Appear Each Wednesday]

Simplicity of Detroit Radio Concerts Questioned by Symphonic Authorities

"Should a great symphony orchestra play such lovely, simple music?" Paul Hale Bruske poses this question in the Detroit Saturday Night, referring to the Ford Sunday evening concerts at 9 on the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Ford symphony program is fourth from the top of the list in a recent program popularity poll. Indeed, listening to the concerts, which are radiocast from Orchestra Hall, has become one of the favorite Sunday evening diversions in Detroit.

Professional critics, at the inception of the concerts, declared they were a desecration of the well-known ability of the famous Detroit Symphony Orchestra, of which the radiocast program group is composed. Why, they argued, confine a great symphony orchestra to the playing of the great "warhorses" and lighter titbits, when a vast field of great music lies waiting to be tapped by the orchestra.

Follows Ford Pattern

But the concerts have been geared to the express wish of Mr. Ford to have "old familiar music played in the majestic manner." And, says Mr. Bruske, "no one knows in how many million living rooms of the nation musically ignorant folks like you and me drink it in, and at times tap an unreproved foot on the floor to the gorgeous rhythm of some melody we have understood since we were kids."

Granted indeed that the Ford program idea is a good one. But exactly where is it going to lead us? Is radio always to be geared to the level of the foot tappers?

Radio must present something that millions of people have never heard if it is eventually to get anywhere artistically. Bruno Walter, who has recently finished a period of guest conductorship of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, has uttered possibly important words as to the future course of radio. "When babies get past a certain age, we stop using baby talk to them. I should like to see an analogous evolution for the radio."

It was also a joy recently to hear Prof. William Lyon Phelps trace his course from a musical illiterate to an appreciator of the great symphonies in a recent talk in his radiocast program on Saturday evenings.

Course of Appreciation

Professor Phelps reasoned that if people found something in music which irritated him because he could not understand it, there must be something in it for him. Thence forward he began an enforced course of musical appreciation until great music eventually yielded its meaning to him.

Radio has much to give its millions of listeners if it receives the opportunity to present it. But how can it do so if it is only allowed to radiocast that which is "familiar."

Again Bruno Walter provides the answer and points a finger. He says: "Radio has too often been willing to take the easiest way out. The majority of the microphone's repertory seems to be simplified and more obvious forms of entertainment. The lack of effort required to listen has been such as to have the radio taken for granted. Where there is no effort exerted, there cannot be any great results."

What American listeners need is music, drama and entertainment presented on a consciously higher level, not perhaps the cerebral level outlined by the British Broadcasting Coroporation for its listeners, but something more than mere pap.

A. D. H.

Snow Aids Firemen

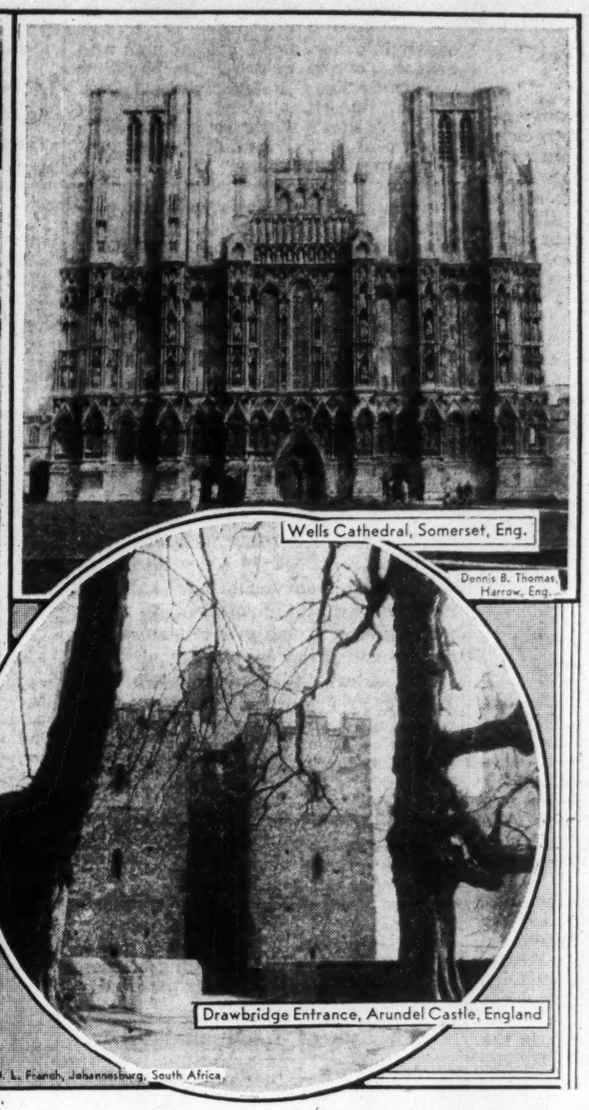
With the coming of snow after an unusually bad fire season, the Montana regional forestry service spent $100,000 to recondition fire fighting equipment.

Daily Features

Pedestrian: A man whose son is home from college.

The coal strike was won by the oil-burner men.

Here and There With Members of the Monitor Camera Club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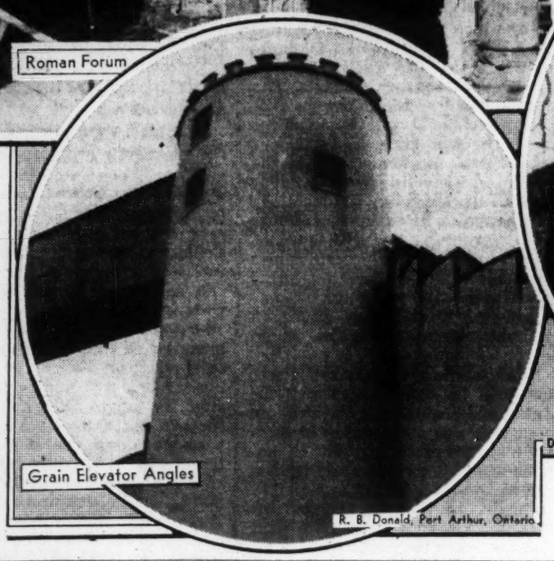


With the Inventors

Broom Grip

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MILDRED D. BALISTRERI, of Pittsburgh, has given us something new (U. S. Patent No. 1980655) in the women's province—one of the type so often featured by novelty shops. This is a rubber grip for a broom handle, which is made simply enough to be inexpensive to market, and which may be attached to any broom by the adhesive material that lines the grip. If the husband's delicate hands must be protected with a special winding on a golf club, why shouldn't the wife have a little relief in her infinitely more strokes with a broom?

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tartan

WE ARE informed in Isaiah 20:1 that Tartan was sent to the city of Ashdod by Sargon, king of Assyria, and that he succeeded in capturing it. The translators of our Common Version evidently regarded "Tartan" as a proper name, but it is now generally supposed to have been rather an official title.

It would seem that in Assyrian military circles, the word "Tartan" corresponded to what we might call "commander-in-chief." The word occurs again in II Kings 18:17, where we read, according to the Authorized Version, that "the king of Assyria sent Tartan and Rabsaris and Rabshakeh"; and it is contended by some that in this context "Rabsaris" and "Rab-shakeh" are titles of officers subordinate to the "Tartan" or "Commander-in-Chief."

Moffatt suggests: "The King of Assyria . . . sent the field-marshal, the comptroller, and the staff-commander."

What They Say

A Supporter

"President Roosevelt is head and shoulders above all other living men."—*Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.*

Europe's Soldiers

"The 40,000,000 trained soldiers of Europe are not being trained for knitting."—*Smedley D. Butler.*

In Lighter Vein

His Role

"Are you a pharmacist?" asked the lady entering the drug store.

"No, ma'am," replied the clerk behind the counter. "I'm only the fizzician."

No Doubt

Professor: "What college in the United States has produced the most presidents?"

Freshie: "The electoral college."—*Pathfinder.*

Independent

Little Janice: "My mother's just been painted by a famous artist."

Juniro: "Humph! My mother doesn't need an ol' artist—she paints herself."

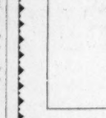
Oh, Oh!

The man from Oklahoma had just arrived in Boston.

"Hey, officer," he said to a policeman, "can you tell me where is a good place to stop at?"

"Just before the at!" the officer replied, continuing down the street, swinging his night-stick.—*Toronto Globe.*

An Honor



Customer: "What do you mean by sending me such a tough fowl?"

Butcher: "Why, my good man, do you happen to know that that bird has won first prizes at all the local poultry shows for the last 12 years."

Quotation for Today

IT IS the climb that puts on muscle. Anything worth having is never cheap. God has no bargain-counters for even His poor or weak. It hurts to fall down, but it strengthens us to pick ourselves up.

—L. H. TALBOT

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Chicago Tribune: It's a good thing the typesetting machine was invented before they commenced to hand out those $1,000,000 and $100,000,000 and $100,000,000,000 national recovery plans down in Washington. With the old-style hand-set type there wouldn't today be left a cipher in the whole United States of America.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: People have quit borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, as both of them are borrowing from the Government.

Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail: Washington is studying a plan by which a man with $400 can build a $5000 home. If it solves that problem, perhaps it can discover how a man with a $2500 income can support a $5000 family.

Detroit Free Press: The English visitor who is unable to understand the lettuce leaf in the American club sandwich will oblige us by sending on the information if he (or she) finds out the answer.

Moments Musical

Cyril Scott

No. 36

MANY people strive after originality. Cyril Scott is original without striving. There is an irresistible fascination about his style of writing, and he says things in a most poetic way—but, then, he is also a poet.

Cyril Scott, not through any spirit of revolt, for he is not a musical revolutionist, breaks traditions. He is in bounds to no man nor theory. What he has to say, he says with exquisite good taste and freedom. I have played many of his compositions, in fact played so many years ago that I was called a Scott enthusiast. I did enjoy playing the *Lotus Land* when it first came out, and I still love it.

Several years ago I went to a western city to play for a large musical club. I had the *Lotus Land* and *Danse Nègre* by Scott on my programme, along with several Debussy numbers. This group was well received, in fact was given an ovation. Afterwards, I was invited to a studio for tea. Here a discussion took place among a group of teachers as to the comparative greatness of Debussy and Scott. Several were certain that Debussy's name and music would be forgotten when Scott was in the height of his glory. Others thought Scott was a comet, and that his fame would be spent, while Debussy's genius would be more and more widely recognized.

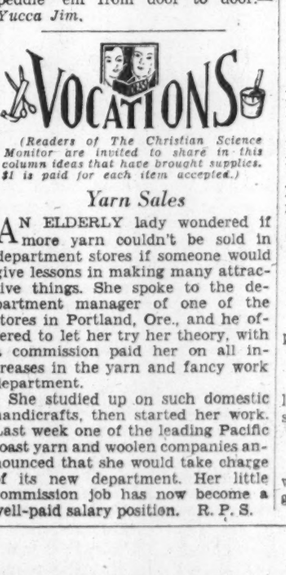
When the discussion ended and the party broke up, I sat down and played to a few unprejudiced music lovers the *Berceuse Héroïque* and the *Reflets dan l'Eau*, by Debussy, and Scott's *La Passacaglia* and *Souvenir de Vienne*. We agreed that musicians should realize that comparisons are odious. The fact is, of course, that Debussy has passed away, but his music is more and more popular, while Scott now devotes most of his time to the study of the mystical. This makes music secondary with him, so that his pen has gone musically weary.

Scott's sincerity cannot be questioned. After Hans Richter conducted his first symphony and his *Heroic Suite* with success in England's principal cities, Scott destroyed the scores, calling them "youthful indiscretions."

Many composers have given up for a time their life work as musicians for another pursuit, but generally the urge to "create" comes back, and they sometimes do their best work with renewed vigor. Will Cyril Scott "come back"? I wish he would answer this question and answer it in the affirmative.

SONYA MICHELL.

Yucca Jim



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Somethin' for Nothin'

WHEN some stranger comes around an' wants to sell me somethin' which will net me 25 to 100 per cent on the investment, why I just go right out to the tool house for a crowbar so as to pry open his mouth an' examine his back teeth for lambs' wool. In spite of all these here blue sky laws with teeth in, some folks will continue to assert their inalienable rights to buy stock in Alaska Banana Plantations. Why, if these things was half as good as claimed, agents wouldn't have to peddle 'em from door to door.—*Yucca Jim.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Yarn Sales

AN ELDERLY lady wondered if more yarn couldn't be sold in department stores if someone would give lessons in making many attractive things. She spoke to the department manager of one of the stores in Portland, Ore., and he offered to let her try her theory, with a commission paid her on all increases in the yarn and fancy work department.

She studied up on such domestic handicrafts, then started her work. Last week one of the leading Pacific coast yarn and woolen companies announced that she would take charge of its new department. Her little commission job has now become a well-paid salary position. R. P. S.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Chauffeur

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A BUSINESS man, who is one of the directors of a home for those who have been pronounced "incurable" by medical science, found, upon retiring from business, that he had more spare time than occupation wherewith to fill it. Many would have spent it in seeking for amusement or in taking up some personal hobby, but this was not his way.

He bought a large and comfortable car. Each day he goes to the home and invites three or four patients to take a drive into the country. The decision as to where they go lies with the patients themselves, and if they have no choice in the matter, he plans interesting tours for them.

As the patients are entirely cut off from the open country, being confined to the grounds of the institution, one may imagine what such rides mean to them.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

More on Reconsidering

No. 23

Abner Stevens moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to buy paint for the schoolhouse was defeated. Up popped Wesley Morgan with a point of order, as he inquired how Stevens had voted the first time. Then Solomon Wright arose.

"YOUR point is well taken, Wes," commented Mr. Wright. "I forgot to explain that a motion to reconsider must be made by one who voted on the prevailing side of the question."

"Well, Mr. President, that lets me out," admitted Mr. Stevens, "because I voted for the motion."

"Now you see, Abner," snapped out Darius Brooks, with a bit of sarcasm in his voice, "when you follow up this parliamentary lawlessness you'll find that you have to be wrong in order to be right."

"Take it easy, Darius," said President Putney. "It may not be as bad as that."

"Yes, I believe we'll come out all right in this parlor mental patter," agreed Caleb Wells, "although I'll admit that I'd begun to get so confused that if you'd asked me about Good Friday, I'd have said he was the fellow that kept house for Robinson Crusoe."

"There being nothing before the house, we are ready to consider any further business," announced the President.

Henry Douglas obtained the floor. He spoke of the run-down condition of the school-yard fence, and then said: "I move we repair the fence which incloses our school grounds."

The motion was seconded.

Some discussion followed, after which Clif Warner gained the floor, and presented the following: "I offer a substitute motion, which is, that we request permission from the School Board to remove the fence from the front of the school grounds."

"Now, let's see," began President Putney, "we have a motion before the house; so—"

"But my substitute motion kills that," quickly interrupted Mr. Warner.

"How about it, Sol?" inquired the President, as he turned to Mr. Wright for help.

[Continued on Friday]

Things of Beauty

The crisp gray feathers of a pigeon.

—*Mrs. D. M. L., Glasgow, Scot.*

Mocking bird singing in the moonlight, and the scent of orange blossoms in the air.

—*G. N. R., Pasadena.*

The majestic strut of a peacock, with the shimmering beauty of its glorious colors unfurled.

—*Mrs. Sara M. S., Chicago.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*To the Rescue*

By THE HAGERS

OUR BATHYSPHERE UPON A LOG WAS ANCHORED FAST. OUT CAME FROG;
HE CROAKED, "THE BEST THING YOU CAN DO IS TO SEND FOR A WRECKING CREW."
THEY CAME—A SAWFISH AND AN EEL WHO WENT TO WORK TO FREE OUR KEEL.
THE SAWFISH SAWED THE SUNKEN TREE; THE EEL PULLED HARD. WE SOON WERE FREE!
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Santa Claus" vs. "Pork"

THE "revolt" of Congress against handing over $4,880,000,000 to President Roosevelt to spend as he sees fit on his work relief program is distinctly in line with the tradition of legislative bodies. Legislatures developed out of the necessity of executives—kings originally—to find money to conduct their governments. Rulers discovered that they could obtain more by getting representatives of the people to vote taxes voluntarily than they could by arbitrary levies. In return they had to grant certain rights and a voice in national policies. In trying to attach strings to appropriations Congress is doing very much what British Parliaments began doing 600 years ago.

With one vital difference. It is not boggling about taxes. Indeed, its general disposition is to spend a great deal more than the President desires. In that respect the traditional roles are reversed. Modern "improvements" have been introduced. It has been discovered that political power can be obtained, not by resisting expenditures, but by directing them to the right spots.

The "pork barrel" has been added to governmental equipment. Also that handy device known as "log-rolling," whereby one congressman votes to tax his constituents for the benefit of other congressmen's districts in return for new post offices or roads or harbor drainage—anything that will pour federal funds into his own district. Of course the tricking and bribing of the public is not new; the Roman rulers did it when they instituted "corn days" for feeding the populace—and holding its favor.

But the Romans never had anything quite as neat and exclusive as the arrangement provided in a bill introduced in Congress by a new Democratic Representative, from Pennsylvania, T. L. Moritz, and which illustrates some of the ideas behind the congressional revolt.

According to Raymond Clapper, in the Washington Post, this bill provides "$1,000,000 to be spent in each congressional district for building low-priced homes." Even better, it would so arrange matters that each congressman would "personally supervise and direct the expenditure of such moneys in his district." Exactly 435 congressional "Santa Clauses" each with $1,000,000 worth of "pork" for the good little voters of his district!

Of course it may be argued that a lot of little district distributors would be less dangerous than one gigantic federal dispenser of largess. Much alarm was expressed before the last election that votes were being won in various states by the allocation of funds from a federal "Santa." And it is conceivable that a dangerous centralization of power could be obtained and perpetuated by executive favors to voters.

Certainly every reasonable safeguard which is not designed to thwart the purpose of the President's program should be placed around the grant of this great sum. It should be emphasized that this is an emergency action. And if there is to be any continued use of such funds, a permanent planning and administrative agency for public works reserves should be set up by legislative statute rather than executive order. And it should be under civil service rules.

Meanwhile there are some good reasons for risking a federal Santa Claus rather than a congressional pork barrel. The executive department of the Government is not afflicted with "logrolling," which is the great cause of irresponsible dishing out of funds. The administrative agencies are better prepared to examine needs and adapt remedies than is a legislative body that may be recessed half the year. And on the whole the handling of public works and relief by Administrators Ickes and Hopkins deserves continued trust.

Driving and Drinking

"INSTEAD of providing laws which punish offenders for car operation while under the influence of liquor, the legal prohibitions ought to extend against drinking and then operating a car."

This recommendation is made by Robbins B. Stoeckel, Research Associate in Highway Transportation, Yale University, and former State Motor Vehicle Commissioner of Massachusetts. It constitutes a new approach to the solution of a problem that may without exaggeration be described as desperate.

Pointing out that he is not advancing an argument against drinking nor a criticism of driving, but does oppose the combining of the two, Mr. Stoeckel contends that a drastic remedy is needed. That remedy, he says, is to enact a statute making driving after drinking a crime. In the light of his experience, the former commissioner maintains that mere discipline has been tried and found ineffectual.

It should not be necessary, he asserts, in order to secure convictions for driving while under the influence of intoxicants, that the operator of the car should show obvious signs of it. In view of the "terrific toll of lives lost and of accidents produced by reckless driving consequent upon or contributed to by the drinking of liquor and subsequent driving of an automobile," the operator of a motorcar who takes even one drink and then drives should know that he is committing a definite crime for which he can be punished.

The most dangerous person on the highway, continues Mr. Stoeckel, is not the openly intoxicated one, but the man who has taken one or two drinks. He may show no outward sign of it, and is probably very sure of himself, although innumerable tests have shown that in an emergency he "fails to respond as he normally would if he had not had a drink."

Of course, Mr. Stoeckel foresees the usual outcry about interference with personal liberty, but, as he says, the present grim facts stare the public in the face. Is the liberty to take a drink before or while driving so sacrosanct that it takes precedence over the rights of other users of highways or the safety of companions which should be the first care of the driver?

With twenty million high-powered machines careering along the roads of America, the question of divorcing driving from drink is no longer merely academic.

Crime Without Color

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR today publishes an Associated Press dispatch from Richmond, Va., which records the capture and return to prison for execution of two gangster-murderers who shot their way out a few months ago.

It is a starkly detailed picture, but the gaunt facts are presented with none of the pseudo-heroism or synthetic glamour that press accounts sometimes mistakenly cast about the sordid careers of criminals. The correspondent of the Associated Press has avoided the pitfalls which result in distorted glorification of malefactors and has depicted the dejection and defeat which are the common, the almost invariable, consequence of crime.

There is significance in the recording of this additional success of society in its war upon gangsters. And there is significance as well in the recording of these facts in their accurate human perspective.

Status of Bechuanaland

IT IS to be hoped that the British Government will see its way to acceptance of the proposal of Acting Chief Tshekedi Khama of Bechuanaland for an impartial commission to take evidence from the tribesmen as to whether they wish to be incorporated in the Union of South Africa, or to retain their present status of a British Protectorate.

Article 151 of the South Africa Act of 1909 upon which Premier James H. M. Hertzog based his request of May last that the British Government should hand over the administration of Bechuanaland to the Union is a permissive, not a mandatory, measure.

In spite of the fact that in the House of Lords on July 26 last Lord Strathcona declared on behalf of the Government that the inhabitants would be consulted before a decision was reached, there is a widespread belief in Great Britain that the Bechuanaland Protectorate will ultimately be handed over to the Union.

It can easily be understood that the Union would like to have control over the Protectorate, if only for the fact that large numbers of Bechuanaland natives work in Union territory, particularly in the gold mines. But the wishes of the local inhabitants should certainly have precedence over those of the Union Government, which is frankly inspired by a desire to benefit the Union rather than to improve the not too satisfactory status of the Bechuanaland natives.

New Snow

HUMAN artists may strive for perfection, but there is no masterpiece, perhaps, that did not lack for something in the eye of its producer. But a field of snow new fallen in a country kind of place, the immaculate white silence of it yet unmarred, almost contrives perfection. The windless air is sweetly chill, with the curious fragrance—itself an absence of odor—which is the breath of the snow. And from the back stoop to the pasture fence, and so to the hazel thicket, and the forested hill beyond, is that white silence, that wintry completeness, so like an exclamation.

The snow would seem to flow, thus arrested, with the undulant surface of earth. It has neglected nothing. Each fence post is capped with snow, and the woodpile is a study in forgiven and softened angularity. There are white mysteries hither and yonder. And all the motionless hazel is burdened with the stainless beauty of it, while under the hazel are purple shadows that deepen into the shade. Now if it so chances that there is sun on the snow, the new snow, from the back porch to the oak on the hill, the silence of the snow will be radiant as shouting. No sound. No track to mar it. Just snow. Another of the commonplaces of nature that approach perfection.

But the juncos will be abroad very presently, and they will scatter the snow from the weed stalk—as is their lawful right. At night the field mice, creeping along the fences, will leave little-small footprints in token of the courage of field mice. And when the moon is risen, to walk with long golden strides through a thinness of cloud, the wild woods rabbits will come forth from the hazel to dance on the snow. The snow will be beginning to wear out, which of itself is really a cheerful absurdity. Over and over again, endlessly repeating.

Poet as Citizen

Book News of the Day

CRITIC above all else, and creatively a critic, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, author and lecturer, presents in THE POET AS CITIZEN AND OTHER PAPERS (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) essays and lectures delivered at Cambridge University while he was King Edward VII Professor of English Literature. Shrewd and witty, but kind, "Q," with characteristic dignity, succeeds in proving the *theorem quod erat demonstrandum*—that the poet makes an outstanding contribution as a citizen.

That the community, however, does its utmost to prevent the poet from playing his part as a citizen, he makes very plain.

Easy criticism, especially that of the modern "aesthetic" or "psychological" critics, he deplores as destructive.

Touching on a miscellany of experiences peculiar to his own studies, including his conflict with certain views of T. S. Eliot on liberalism, and his own somewhat startling, but easily supported, theory that Cordelia and the Fool, in "Lear," are identical, he devotes definite discussion to Shakespeare, Hardy, Tennyson and the Dorset poet, William Barnes.

Many of his conclusions are inevitable, but their chief value lies in the direct method by which he has placed them so succinctly before, first his youthful audience at Cambridge University, and now a wider circle of reading students. The lay reader as well as the one whose interest is professional will applaud his acceptance of the general, intelligent opinion of "tout le monde." Above the professional critics, he avers, popular opinion is in the long run "astonishingly right." Great poets, he explains, pass into the world's property, but this, he contends—and we cheer him—does not give the world the right to "insist on trying to explain them (the poets) by circumstance and their private lives—as though the ultimate secret could be found there!"

His balanced judgment reveals itself, together with his profound love of the substantial and beautiful in literature, in his passage on the preservation of English dialects. Given the power, he declares, he would "decree that every boy and girl in the land, gentle and simple, were brought up to speak English bilingually: that is, conversant with their native dialect in which they could meet on neighborly footing, conversant also with that schooled English which, after all, is the standard for educated men and women in daily life."

He makes on the whole a thoroughly understanding plea for more just treatment of the poet, for the granting of the common privileges and a fair amount of consideration to enable the servant of the muses to assume his normal position in society. And he reminds us that "today the world remembers Lesbos not as once the throne of Makar and his family, but as the birthplace of four makers of song—Arion, inventor of the dithyramb, and the earlier lyrists, Terpander, Alcaeus, Sappho—above all Sappho."

P. P. S.

Municipal Utility Ownership Defended

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been handed a letter addressed to the treasurer of our city relative to a letter which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor signed by D. T. Boyd of Joplin, Mo.

To explain our position, I shall have to go back a number of years. In 1919, the light system of this city was owned by private interests, the St. Louis Light and Development Company. The city owned its water system and had to depend on this company to pump water and light our streets. We found ourselves slipping in the red every year trying to pay them. Our banks were soon glutted with past due warrants, and eventually we were forced to resort to a judgment bond issue, which now constitutes our last bonded indebtedness, due in 1950.

In 1919, realizing the helplessness of our position, we called an election and voted $140,000 in bonds and constructed a municipal light plant. In later years we found our mistake at that time was in the installation of a steam plant instead of a Diesel plant. However, our plant has made money from the very start.

Six years ago a number of our business men got together and inaugurated what we call an eight-year plan, and I was drafted by these men as Mayor—which position I have held six years. Our objective was a tax-free city within eight years.

I found a steam plant inadequate to carry the load. We were, therefore, unable to expand and take care of the city's business. We proceeded to build a first-class Diesel plant. We soon paid for the building, the lot and the engine out of the earnings. The old steam plant was reserved as stand-by power.

When this unit was paid for, we then bought an additional unit, for which we paid $32,300. At this time we still owe sixteen payments of $900 each, due monthly on this unit. When these sixteen payments have been made, we will take over all sinking fund taxes and the city of Tahlequah will be absolutely free from city taxes, as we haven't made any general fund levy in the past. Of course, we will still have school and county taxes, which is a separate municipality and over which the city has no control. The State made no levy for 1933.

Our rates are as follows (effective Jan. 1, 1935):

Domestic rates:	
First 5 kilowatts per room	.07
Next 40 kilowatts	.05
All excess	.03
Minimum charge	$1.00
Commercial rates:	
First 100 kilowatts	.09
Next 100 kilowatts	.05
All excess	.03

We will submit that these rates compare very favorably with the larger cities in Oklahoma now being served by the high line companies. When we were served by private corporation, we were forced to pay 17 cents straight for electricity, all rates being the same.

Out of the earnings of our light and water plant we have made many improvements in our city. We have completely equipped our fire department. We have improved our police department. In the past year we have made large permanent improvements, with the aid of the Federal Government setup, by having the light and water department pay for materials, such as extension of sewers and water line construction. Some of our streets have been paved and the street intersections paid out of the light and water department.

Our light and water department furnishes the largest and best pay roll the city has. After meeting all of these obligations the past year, such as engine payments and other improvements, the light and water department paid into this little city a cash dividend of $17,000. The city is on a cash basis, and our warrants never draw a cent of interest because they are simply a check on the cash. Our people are happy and contented and they are for municipal ownership, which was demonstrated six years ago when a high line company attempted to buy our plant. The people voted them down, 12 to 1.

I could go on and on giving you proof and evidences of success of our municipally-owned system. However, it is too self-evident to all fair-minded people and is not worthy of any controversy. J. P. THOMPSON, Mayor.

Tahlequah, Okla.

What the Weltklub Is

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Frontiers do not separate good and evil." These are the words of Herr Johannes Clasen, a business man of Magdeburg, who, in conjunction with an English university graduate and schoolmaster and a young French lady, founded toward the end of 1929 the now world-wide organization known as the Weltklub Union. As far as the welcome atmosphere of fellowship prevailing there is concerned, the association justifies its name of "club," but it is in reality far more than a club, for it was created to accomplish a very necessary task in the world of today.

Its founder realized that hatred between nations has no natural existence in fact, but arises, at the best, through ignorance and misunderstanding, and, at the worst, through being artificially produced, and that the best remedy is a society open to people of all nationalities, ages and walks of life, enabling them to choose friends of similar interests in foreign countries for the purpose of correspondence and, should the opportunity occur, mutual visits.

Other functions include an annual congress, than which no more delightful holiday can be imagined; sociable, not to say duly studious. Local groups where there is a sufficiency of members; and a holiday exchange and Au Pair Position Department, not the least attraction being the monthly club organ, printed in six languages, of which a specimen copy, together with full particulars, may be obtained on application to the President, Weltklub Union, Magdeburg, Germany. About the only part of the Weltklub which is not growing rapidly all the time is the amount of the subscription.

And that is the World Club—Weltklub—in a nutshell.

SYDNEY A. COOPER

Magdeburg, Ger.

Salamanca

Dry Point by Herman A. Webster from "Fine Prints of the Year, 1934." Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co.

In Search of Spain

(Second Article)

RONDA—jasmine flower in the hair of Spain—is turbulent with throngs come in from the country round about for the annual "feria"—festival and fair. Broad-brimmed sombreros and gay-hued blankets slung over shoulders recall irresistibly the cowboys of the American West.

At sunset, I wander out to the edge of the great rock on which the city blooms, an edelweiss on an Alpine ledge. The ripe wheat on the wide plain below is turned for a moment to molten gold by the last rays of the sun. At the foot of the steep slope, almost directly beneath me, is a well, a watering place.

Here, in the twilight, comes a woman with a bundle of clothes on her head, which she proceeds to wash at the well, breaking now and then into snatches of quiet song; an old man on a horse, leading a young colt, stops on his way home from the fair to drink and to give drinks to both his animals; a little girl skips past me, down the steep, zigzag path, fills the earthen water jug half as large as herself, places it carefully on her head, and struggles back up the hill; three little boys, also with water jars, play loudly and climb carelessly about the well and troughs, ignoring the repeated warnings of the washer of clothes that they'll surely fall in if they aren't careful; an older boy, sitting cross-legged on the rump of a burro, stops to let his steed drink and to tease the woman, without even descending from his post.

And so the cavalcade continues as twilight deepens and then darkens into night, a procession of scenes as timeless as the distant purple hills. This might be Greece—or Galilee—2000 years ago. Surely here, at last, I have found Spain!

* * *

And yet, is this really essential Spain? If so, what about all I have seen and felt before? And what about Toledo where one feels Visigoth and Arab and, above all, Spain of the Golden Age, Roman Catholic Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella, "Los Reyes Catolicas," flaming tortured Spain of El Greco; what of Granada, green Moorish oasis in the Spanish desert, where it rains, really rains, upon the glory of the Alhambra and the even more beautiful gardens of the Generalife, where on the opposite hill of Al Baicin, a whole city of gypsies dwell in caves cut deep into the earth.

* * *

Castile—a castle—is the center and symbol of Spain. Salamanca, most Castilian of cities, is Spain of yesterday. It is medieval—one feels darkness here as acutely as one senses light in Cordoba. Its steep swarming streets are shamelessly dirty—Salamanca is acknowledged to be the dirtiest city in Spain. Crowning the hill are the Old and New Cathedrals—the latter five hundred years old, the former nearly a thousand. Sliding down from these, in all directions, are monasteries and convents in superabundance. Here is the heart of Roman Catholic Spain.

But across the narrow street from the Cathedral (for the Old and the New are really but two façades of the same church) is the University of Salamanca; and the University is the symbol of Spain in Renaissance.

Crossing the cloistered patio, I make my way into the inner sanctuary: but the person I seek is not there. Retracing my steps through the gray stone corridors and descending one of the narrowest streets in the oldest section of the city, I knock at an old oak door. In a moment I am shown into the presence of —Spain.

* * *

Books, books everywhere, books on the walls, books on the table and chairs, books piled high on the floor. A glance shows that they are in all languages—Greek, Latin, French, English, Italian, German, Spanish.

From a solid Gothic armchair where he sat half-hidden by the mountains of books, Don Miguel Unamuno rose to welcome me.

A few days later this man was to receive the formal visit of the President of the Spanish Republic, come to bring him the heartfelt homage of the entire nation. His title of Rector of the University of Salamanca was confirmed for life and every possible honor and dignity were bestowed upon him.

For Señor de Unamuno is acclaimed in Spain as not only a leading educator, author, and scholar, but as one of the greatest Spaniards, in the fullest sense of the word.

Don Miguel—so he is universally known—is a Basque. He is therefore of that mysterious race believed to be the original Spaniard. But he is more than that. He has devoted his whole career to Spain—to a herculean effort to rouse his people out of the century-long lethargy into which it had sunk, and be Spain once more. Exiled under the dictatorship, disavowed by the Roman Catholic Church whose dogmatic clericalism he could not accept, he is today recognized by the Republic.

We talked—of Spain a little, of the world much. "Spain," he said sorrowfully, "is today torn by civil war." He did not refer to the uprising that was to come only a week or so later; but to the fundamental strife between University and clericalism—between light and darkness in Spain which takes the form of a conflict, now between Socialism and Republic, now between liberal Republic and dictatorship.

But above all Don Miguel talked of international things, of thoughts and books. He quoted half a dozen American poets in as many minutes. We were united instantly to find that Sidney Lanier was a mutual favorite. He quoted:

> By so many roots as the marsh grass
> sends in the sod—
> So will I lay me a hold of the greatness of God.

He talked of America's experiments, and of France's troubles, showing a fundamental grasp of the moral issues underlying both. In short he revealed at once all the intensely human individualism and all the universalism that constitute the Spaniard.

Leaving the modest house with its lining of books I feel that here at last I have really found Spain. For Spain today, is it not essentially that mental effort to throw off the limitations of race, traditions, and dogma, and become an enlightened citizen of the world?

MALLORY BROWNE

The Wide Horizon

The Unrelieved Farmer

By Courtland Holdom

OF COURSE, conditions south of the Mexican border are so fundamentally different from those to the north that comparisons are difficult, if not downright improper. But when I heard how well my old friends in the Russian colony at Rancho Guadalupe were doing, despite drought and depression, it seemed well worth the trip to see just what the situation might be.

For just a few miles away, relatively speaking, I know ranchers on the American side who are receiving several sorts of government aid, whose land is better and whose access to markets is greater, and they are not a little discouraged. How can it be that these Russians, in a remote corner of the Territory of Baja California, without aid from any government, are uncomplaining?

As we emerge from Rancho San Marcos, where I have fulfilled a cherished desire to learn the inner workings of a samovar, I put the question to Señor Moses Rudometkin. "Perhaps," I venture, "the AAA and drought relief aren't as necessary as we Americans have thought?"

But New Deal alphabetism leaves the bearded Russo-Mexican cold. "Go a little slow here, or she will up-end," he warns, apparently referring to the dangers of travel rather than to my effort to open a political colloquy. So I turn my full attention to driving, glad that "she" partakes of mountain goat in her knee action as we reach Guadalupe Valley.

* * *

The village seems changed not at all since predepression days. Neat Russian homes, built of adobe but otherwise having no kinship with Mexico, still house 45 families of some 360 members: neat they are, but, as usual, verging upon dilapidation. They have looked virtually the same, I am told, since 1906, when the colony first began to cultivate these 13,300 acres of high wheat land. Inside are the same clean, almost severely barren, whitewashed rooms; the same smiling faces; the same inevitably bearded men, and women wearing, as always, a white head dress.

The farmyards are just as dusty, and as filled with flocks of chickens, ducks and geese. The windmills whirr as merrily, drawing up ample supplies of water from shallow wells. The mill thrums and vibrates as of old, and pours forth its flour and bran. But the wheat fields look seared, and the cattle are poorly.

Yet the only complaint I hear concerns the lack of surplus wheat. The community has been deprived by the drought of this excess which is its only medium of trade, and clothing is out at elbow, machinery worn, and replacements of all sorts wait upon a more fruitful year.

As to actual want, all admit there is none. Each family continues bountifully fed from flocks and gardens, whether or not pesos are available to bring manufactured goods from Mexico City. The simple wants of the colony, living in patriarchal unity under a Protestant faith which drove them from Russia, seem amply filled. No electricity, no tractors, no installment buying and no mortgages worry the villagers. Not even are they depressed by local assessments, their only dues being moderate taxes to the Mexican Government.

* * *

Among the younger men, however, is found some desire for modern developments. One speaks of a need for deep wells, which might be used to irrigate the land and prevent future crop failures. Can it not be put in the paper that if some company will come down and drill deep wells, the colonists will gladly repay by giving half their crops until the cost is amortized?

Señor Rudometkin speaks of the need for signing papers and making definite commitments for such work, but the young farmer insists that crop payments should be sufficient. In the presence of older members of the colony he falls silent, and it seems obvious there is yet no general desire for modern methods. In such young men one sees that "new element" of which a Mexican official speaks. The children of the Russian colony are passing through the free school established by the Federal Government at Rancho Guadalupe, and its four grades are having their influence in Mexicanizing the entire group.

As we jerk and jounce away from the waving pepper trees of the isolated valley to visit a still more remote outpost, Señor Rudometkin confides his earnest belief that the colony will never change its ways if that change would mortgage its land or its cattle. And perhaps this is the lesson Rancho Guadalupe has for the American farmer, if it is not already too late for him to learn it.

Señor Rudometkin is somewhat puzzled concerning this question. He has seen more than most of them at Rancho Guadalupe of conditions away from this rustic center, for he is its chief link with the outside world, operating a modest trucking line which even ventures now and then beyond the American border. He loves the United States—"everybody is so clean there," he says—and, though a naturalized Mexican, his "passport" always brings him and his load safely past the frontier gates. It is a life membership in the American Red Cross, signed by Woodrow Wilson.

In America the farmer has electricity, tractors and government relief. In Rancho Guadalupe he has none of these, but always enough dark bread, meat, vegetables and tea. Señor Rudometkin thinks both situations have their advantages.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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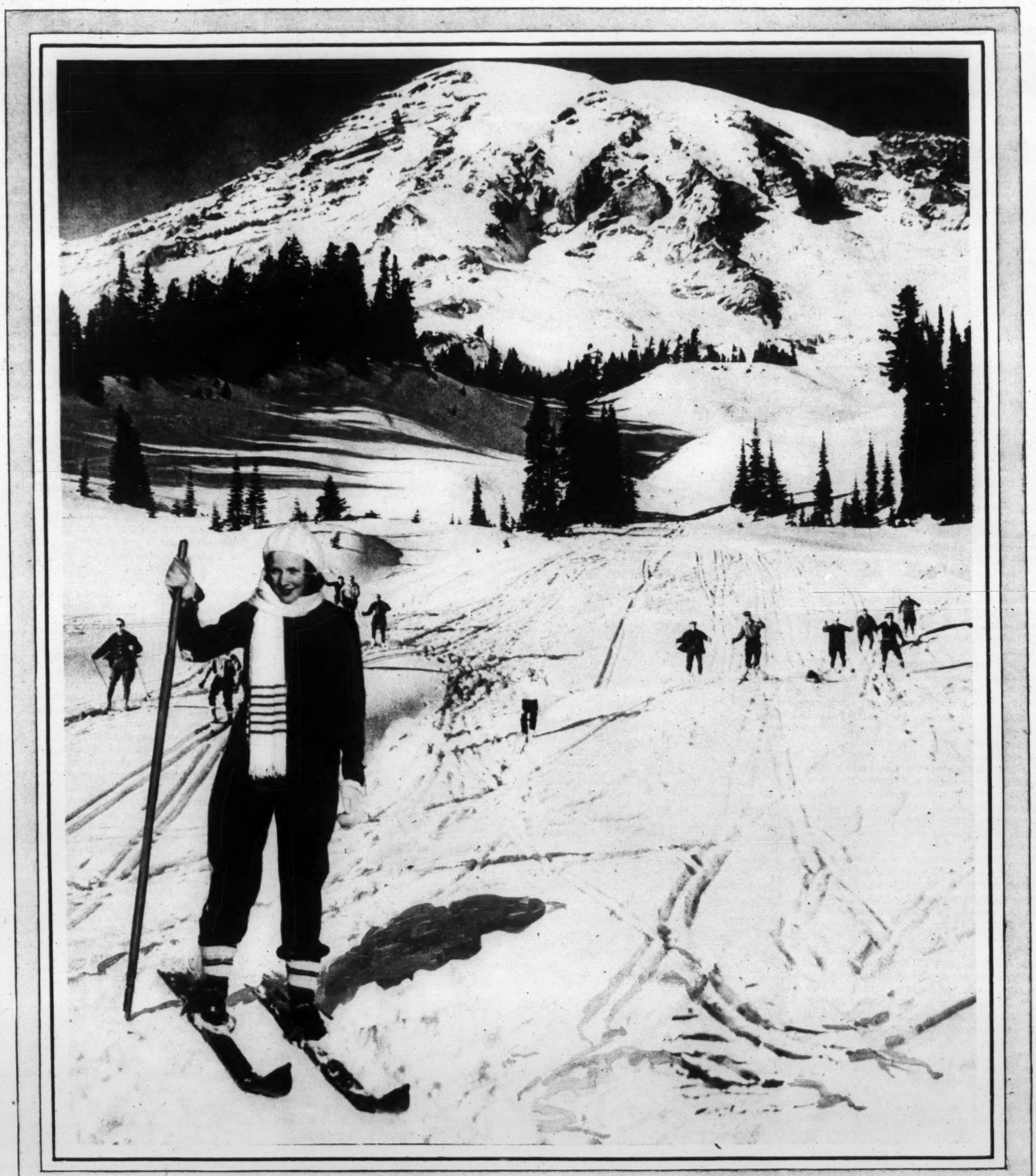


Snow Birds in the Snow Belt—*By Henry Edison Williams* Page Eight

A "Miracle in Stone"

The Natural Bridge of Virginia, Truly "A Bridge Not Made With Hands," Is Linked in History to Washington and Jefferson, and Its Grandeur Conveys a Hint of Measureless Time and Space

By Albert F. Gilmore

WHEN HENRY CLAY DESCRIBED the Natural Bridge of Virginia as "The bridge not made with hands, that spans a river, carries a highway, and makes two mountains one," he presented at least two accurate pictures of one of America's greatest natural wonders. Surely the hand of man has had nothing to do with the sculpture of this mighty monument, wrought during unmeasured centuries by a rushing stream. Over this bridge runs the Lee Highway, a modern artery of travel between North and South. While it may take an active imagination to accept the third service ascribed by Clay to this ancient structure, yet the fact remains that one may pass over it in traversing from one to another of the wooded elevations which border the canyon spanned by the bridge.

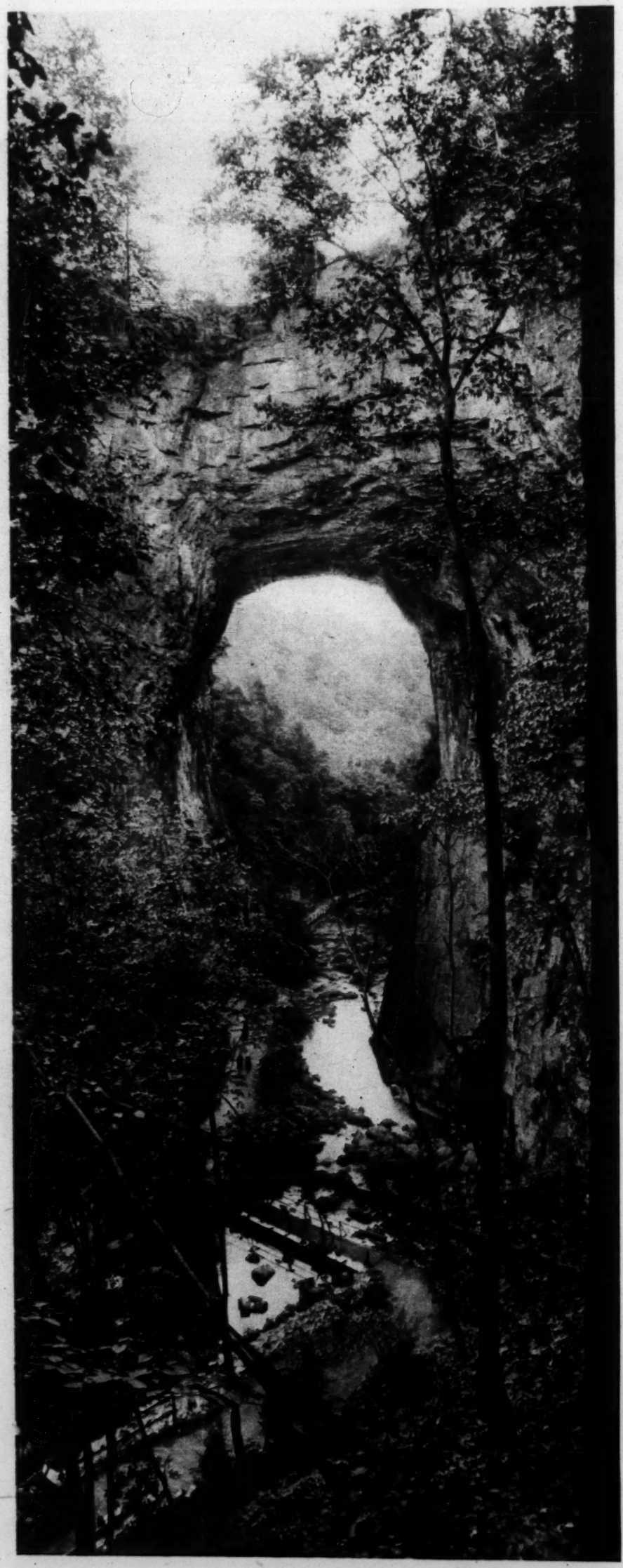
Interest in Natural Bridge is historic, as well as geologic. Associated with it are two foremost names in American history, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson; the latter as owner of the bridge and surrounding territory by virtue of a grant from King George III; the former as surveyor when, in the service of Lord Fairfax, he not only examined the structure and measured its lofty height, but left enduring evidence by a surveyor's mark now apparent on a recently uncovered stone by the stream side, and by his own initials hewn in the wall, up which he had climbed with a daring characteristic of his venturesome nature.

Something of Jefferson's estimate of the intrinsic value of the tract of land in which the bridge is located, as well as his opinion of it as a natural wonder, is learned from a letter he wrote to a prospective purchaser. "You said you supposed it worth as much as the adjacent tract which has sold two or three times at $10 an acre and some of it at £4 the acre. Within these limits we may probably agree although in considering it merely as land we omit what gives it distinguished value, its including the Natural Bridge, undoubtedly one of the sublimest curiosities in nature."

Natural Bridge as a unique phenomenon has stirred a deep interest abroad, as well as in America. During the presence in Virginia of Rochambeau and his French troops, several parties of his officers, impressed by the reports of this ancient wonder that had reached them, made their way through the trackless wilderness to its remote site. The careful measurements of the bridge taken by the engineers were carried to France and made the basis of drawings which were widely circulated in Europe for many years. Some of these old prints may now be seen in the spacious lobbies of the hotel, which furnishes ample and excellent accommodations for the many visitors attracted to the spot.

The geologist has found food for much speculation in this natural wonder. A variety of opinions have been expressed as to the processes of nature by which this gigantic structure was wrought. All agree as to the aeons of time it has taken in the making. The most plausible explanation is that in the dim past a stream finding its way down from the mountain dropped into one of the openings so common in a limestone country, and making its way toward its final confluence with the James River gradually, slowly to be sure, wore away the soft stone underneath until it had reached to the depth of its present bed, some two hundred feet below the arch of the bridge.

Above the bridge, the stream now known as Cedar Creek is bordered by high, sheer walls, in some places towering far above the bridge itself. A short distance above is a saltpeter cave where, tradition says, soldiers in the Revolutionary War made powder, utilizing the saltpeter nitrate contained in the rocks of the wall. At another point, a cave blasted from the side wall leads to Lost River, an underground stream of considerable size, whose source and course are a mystery. A half-mile farther up the stream drops down a sharp incline, making a very pretty waterfall. Throughout its length, the gorge is bordered by heavy timber, adding much to the charm of the place.



THE NATURAL BRIDGE — Thompson's Photo Service

West View of the Giant Arch, Over Which Passes the Lee Highway, One of the Nation's Great Traffic Arteries.

Few natural objects in America have been more photographed than Natural Bridge. But no picture can convey an adequate idea of its immensity, its grandeur and sublimity. Standing beneath its lofty arch, one feels something of the majesty of the forces of nature which have wrought so successfully, so mightily, in its laboratory of measureless time and space. To say it is awe inspiring is wholly inadequate to convey one's impressions. My feeling is akin to the sense of the endless operations of nature experienced as I stood by the rushing tide of the Colorado River and looked upward to the mile-high walls wrought out of the broad plateau through countless centuries. The persistence, the patience, the irresistible power of a cutting stream has wrought some of the world's greatest wonders. And nothing conveys so adequately to the mind of man the sense of the measureless quality of time as do these awesome works.

The hand of man has added much to the charm of Natural Bridge and its surroundings since first I came here, nearly a third of a century ago. Then all was in a primitive state, except for the path that led down the steep declivity to the level of Cedar Creek. The hotel which sheltered the few visitors was old-fashioned in its appointments, but cheery in its hospitality. Old-time Negro servants built a blazing fire in the fireplace in your room at the break of a frosty morning and brought to your table delicious fried chicken, southern style, spoon bread and corn pones. The proprietor, a genial, fox-chasing, hard-riding Virginian, regaled his guests as they sat about the crackling fire in the evenings with stirring tales of the chase, of excursions to the mountains to the west, and with local traditions of the old days.

Now all this is changed. The old hotel has given place to a large, modern hostelry, with all the improvements of the day. The forest has been cleared at the back for the support of a fine herd of dairy cows and to make room for ample gardens. The Lee Highway passes between the hotel and gatehouse, bearing upon its smooth surface a constant stream of traffic. But the greatest of all changes is found in the illumination of the archway of the bridge with many electric lights of varied colors and the introduction by means of electric transmission of impressive music, both vocal and instrumental. Added to this is a program repeated frequently during the busy season, which presents the story of creation from the Book of Genesis, with a solemnity and impressiveness that can scarcely be described. While one may not believe that the work of sculpturing of this mighty causeway is very intimately associated with the creation of the world, may not the forces of nature which brought about the first great event be regarded as symbolized in this latter-day "miracle in stone," as the bridge was characterized by an enthusiastic admirer.

The quest for the strange and bizarre in nature is not complete without a visit to this remote corner of the Old Dominion, now so easily accessible. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Yellowstone, Yosemite and Glacier Parks, Niagara Falls, the majestic Redwoods of California, the Garden of the Gods in picturesque Colorado, each has an attraction, unique and compelling. Add to these works wrought by the mighty hand of nature the rock bridge of Virginia, and you have a galaxy of wonders far antedating those much-exploited ancient wonders of the world, all of which were fashioned by the hand of man.

A National Theater for America?

Eva Le Gallienne, Creator and Director of the Civic Repertory Theater, Believes a Playhouse for the United States Should Result as a Natural Unfoldment of Cultural Growth

By Julia Chandler

ABOUT A YEAR AGO WHEN the Civic Repertory Theater was presenting "Romeo and Juliet" in Washington, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt invited Eva Le Gallienne to the White House to discuss with her the possibilities of a national theater to be subsidized by the Government, convinced that Miss Le Gallienne would be the logical head for such a project should it take actual form.

Some months later, when Miss Le Gallienne's fine organization was presenting its repertory to Cleveland, the President asked her to return to Washington for further discussion of the matter with him, and still later she went back to the capital for a conference with Harry Hopkins.

In all of these instances the director of the only strictly professional repertory theater in English which America boasts set forth the plan which has motivated her procedure since she so bravely flung wide the doors of the old theater in Fourteenth Street, New York, on Oct. 26, 1926, with her production of Benavente's "Saturday Night" as the initial offering of her Civic Repertory Company.

Convinced that the art of the theater should be an integral part of America, as it has always been of continental Europe—kept on a level with the greatest sculpture, painting, music and poetry—Miss Le Gallienne told the Roosevelts and Mr. Hopkins all about the scheme she has so long entertained for a truly national theater, with its center logically in New York. This center would comprise two repertory theaters—one a very large house and the other small and intimate. For the large theater she plans a wide scope of productions to be done on a big scale. These would include grand opera and operetta. The smaller unit would be used for both classic and modern plays, the former giving the American people the finest of the dramatic literature of other times and other countries; the latter offering the work of modern playwrights who have already "arrived," and gifted young authors who give promise of equal achievement. In other words, the little theater would be international in its scope, covering both conventional and experimental drama.

It is Miss Le Gallienne's plan to operate both units at popular prices. A free school, or workshop, would be included in the project. She also advocates an accompanying library on all branches of art, and even an art gallery where young and unknown artists could exhibit their work free of cost.

This, briefly, is an outline of the plan for which she has now been fighting nine years, and which she presented to the President at his request. To fulfill its real purpose, Miss Le Gallienne made clear in each of her Washington conferences, it must be something more than a relief measure for the unemployed of the theater. She told Mr. Roosevelt that the national theater for which she has been so long working must be noncommercial and free from political control, or any other influence that might, by any chance, threaten its artistic purpose and development.

In relating all this to me the distinguished young actress-manager reminded me that England and America are the only two important countries in the world which have no government-subsidized theaters.

"Art is an integral part of the life of Europe," she told me. "Russia has 28 theaters financed and controlled by the Government. We need an organization like the Moscow Art Theater, not merely to weave dramatic threads into the patterns of art, but to cultivate taste and stimulate imagination. America urgently needs an expansion of what I have commenced in my Civic Repertory Theater into a theater center as the expression of a nation, rather than as the outcome of the work, and faith, and love of a small group of people such as those who surround me.

"And it will come! It is bound to come as the natural unfoldment of our ever-increasing cultural growth." Miss Le Gallienne expressed her conviction in clarion tones.

"Is it your idea that a national theater must be necessarily a government subsidized project?" I asked.

"Not at all," she replied without hesitation.

"As a matter of fact, I suggested in my talk with Mrs. Roosevelt that it would be glamorous work for the club women of America to undertake. The American Federation of Women's Clubs could found a national theater if only a membership fee of $1 were charged each member.

"But no matter how it comes it must be in the hands of those who love and know the theater, and it must not be controlled by real estate, commercial or political interests." Miss Le Gallienne stressed this as the salient point of her own past endeavor and future dreams.

Many persons who have given thought to the subject agree with the valiant young actress-manager that the United States is nearer a national theater today than ever before in the history of the country. Whether financed by the government, by the Federation of Women's Clubs, or otherwise, Miss Le Gallienne may well be the logical director of such a center of dramatic art. Not just because she is the only person in this country who has successfully organized and operated a genuine repertory theater, but because she is singularly equipped by background, education, experience, understanding and ability to do credit to such a project. She has proved this by service already rendered for nine years in this direction, a fact so obvious at the close of her very first year as director of the Civic Repertory Theater that she was awarded the Pictorial Review prize of $5000 for the most outstanding accomplishment along the lines of cultural education in 1926.

EVA LE GALLIENNE AS L'AIGLON
Her Performance as the Young Son of Napoleon Is Tender and Patrician.

Eva Le Gallienne has always had the pioneer spirit. She was born in London in 1899 to the sound of Bow Bells—the daughter of Julie Norregaard and Richard Le Gallienne. Her mother is pure Danish and her father—although born in England—of Breton descent. Eva's childhood and girlhood were divided between England and France for educational purposes, with the further cultural advantages of much travel on the Continent. She was surrounded through all those years by so much art and beauty that they became inseparable parts of her life. In Paris she was familiar with such artists as Sarah Bernhardt, Nijinsky, Ida Rubenstein and Karsavina—the "Divine Sarah" being later a personal friend who was a great influence in her life. Miss Le Gallienne made her first big hit in London as a cockney slavey in "The Laughter of Fools." Her portrayal of this role brought her many offers from London managers, but that pioneer spirit I have already mentioned drove her to seek wider horizons in America.

Although well introduced in the United States, the newcomer did not escape the hardships and discouragements experienced by most young actresses. Nevertheless her purpose never lagged; her courage never failed, and when—after appearing in numerous less important plays and parts—she was chosen by The Theater Guild to play Julie in Molnar's "Lilliom" she injected such poignant pathos into the characterization that it has haunted the world ever since.

In vivid contrast to Molnar's ragged waif was the beautiful princess subsequently impersonated by Miss Le Gallienne in Gilbert Miller's production of "The Swan." It was while playing this role that she first began to dream of a repertory theater following the lines of the state theaters of Europe.

Convinced that long runs are stultifying to artistic growth if unrelieved by performances in other plays, Eva persuaded Mr. Miller to allow her to do some special matinees, and Hauptmann's "Hannele" went into rehearsal. John D. Williams, who was to have directed it, was prevented, at the last minute from doing so, and the job fell to Miss Le Gallienne. It was her first directing experience and proved a tremendous one for her. The fusion into a rhythmical whole of all the elements in the production so fired her imagination that she became insatiable in her hunger for knowledge of the technical, as well as the artistic end of the theater. When she was not rehearsing the company she was with scenic artists, electricians and others who so delighted in her enthusiasm that they taught her all they knew.

After that there was no stopping her. In her mind and heart the Civic Repertory Theater had already been born, and began to take actual form when she followed the Hauptmann play with a production of Ibsen's "The Master Builder." This she also directed, and when she offered it for two matinees at the Booth Theater, New York, at a top price of $1.50, it sold out for both performances.

"The Master Builder" was a triumph for the intrepid young actress, who, by now, had become a naturalized American citizen determined to keep her star hitched to the western world. The experience convinced her of two things. First: That there does exist an audience for the fine things she wanted to do in the theater. Second: That this audience is made up of people of modest means—students, workers, thinking folk to whom art and literature and music are *necessities*. With her purpose thus strengthened she started definitely on the road to the accomplishment of her Civic Repertory Theater. With the group of earnest, sympathetic and valiant players supporting her in "The Master Builder," Eva's next step was to find a theater suitable for her purpose. Here, for a time, she seemed to meet an insuperable barrier because every theater owner and manager in New York felt it would lower the standard of any playhouse to tenant productions which were playing to a top price of $1.50. But on this condition Miss Le Gallienne was adamant because her very first object was to create a theater for the masses, believing firmly that drama is a necessary factor in the cultural life of any nation, and that America was—

(Continued on Page 15)

China's Postal Service

"The Mail Must Go!" Is Tradition Accepted by Boatmen, Service Started in Chou

By Dorothy Gould

"THE DASH FROM MARATHON, the message to Garcia, the pony express—brilliant feats though they are in man's endless striving for swift communication—cannot compare with the panorama of China's sustained and magnificent efforts."

With these words, the China National Aviation Corporation pays tribute to the old-fashioned mail couriers of this country, whose laborious work is being taken over rapidly now by American airmail pilots.

This corporation is owned co-operatively by the Chinese Government, which controls 55 per cent of its stock, and by China Airways, Federal Inc., U. S. A., which owns the remaining 45 per cent. The business and financing of the company is under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China, but the management and flying of the airplanes is all done by Americans.

Recently, one of the rarest books in the world was published by the aviation corporation as a compliment to the Chinese postal service which, without the aid of foreign inventions, has —for so many long centuries—faithfully carried the mails even to the extreme frontiers of this vast nation. Nowhere in print has a more vivid description been given of the work of the Chinese mail couriers than in this beautiful illustrated book, whose edition is limited to 20 copies only.

Under the title "The Mail Must Go!" the tribute continues:

"In the great wastes of China's farthest hinterland, plain and desert and rock-strewn foothills stretch out, far as the eye can reach, hot and brilliant in the summer sun. Miles of wilderness lie between hamlet and village and towns. Between them are no roads, only a footpath winding its tortuous way where the going seems least difficult.

"Along this path a man moves at a brisk jogtrot, alone in all this vast terrain. Balanced on his shoulder is a pole, from either end of which are suspended bags of mail. He is one of the fast couriers of the Chinese Post Office, one of the thousands of men to whose courage, stamina, and faithfulness are entrusted the mails along China's 250,000 miles of overland fast courier service.

"He has come 20 miles. He has another 20 miles to go before his day is done, before he turns his trust over to the next runner, who jogtrots on through the night. Forests, uplands and wilderness, the autumn night merges them in a blur of blackness. Only the mountains are half distinct as they bulk against the sky. Across the landscape, a tiny glow of light bobs along unflagging, purposeful. It is the lantern that the courier carries to light his footsteps through the night. He carries a spear, too, protection against wolves, whose howling he can hear in the dark."

More than 6000 of these foot couriers are employed by the Chinese Post Office today. Their standard day's journey is 30 miles, which must be covered in 10 hours or less, carrying an average load of 70 pounds of mail. So sturdy are these mailmen of interior China, that many of them have requested that they be permitted to make a continuous run of 50 miles, with a correspondingly longer rest period at their home terminal points.

Courtesy of Chinese Post Office

POST BOAT IN THE YANGTZE RIVER
The Boat Is Being Towed Through the Turbulent Waters of a Gorge.

Compared with this 250,000 miles traversed by foot couriers, the total of all the other mail routes of China shrinks into insignificance. Letters are carried 12,000 miles by automobiles at present, 9000 miles by railway, 3000 miles by airmail routes, and 33,000 miles by coast steamers and river boats.

The most interesting water route is up the Yangtze River, where men and boats share the burden of carrying the mail. For boats unaided cannot fight their way through the Yangtze gorges; they must be pulled up river by men on foot.

Describing this feature of the postal service in China, the air company's tribute says:

"High up in the mountains where the headwaters of the Yangtze lie, the packed snows thaw slowly in a warming spring sun. The waters begin to flow, slowly at first, then more and more swiftly. They tumble, swirl, and froth, and on reaching the narrow gorges they become a mighty river, tumultuous, white-capped, roaring and echoing up the towering mountain sides, obliterating all other sound.

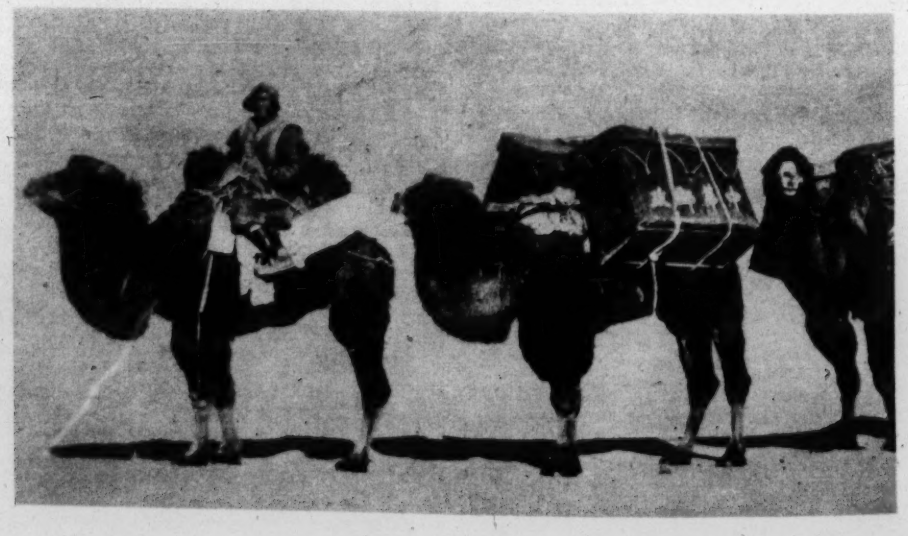
"Against this inferno of water a junk moves upstream, from her prow the tow ropes stretch, taut as power lines, to curl around the shoulders and bodies of her trackers trudging the narrow

Courtesy of Chinese Post Office

FOOT COURIER OF INTERIOR CHINA
Over Lonely Roads He Carries Bags of Mail Suspended From a Pole.

Photo Bureau, Shanghai

THE NEW SHANGHAI POST OFFICE
The Fine Modern Building Overlooks the Muddy Waters of Soochow Creek Where Float Sampans in Which Men Live Their Entire Lives.



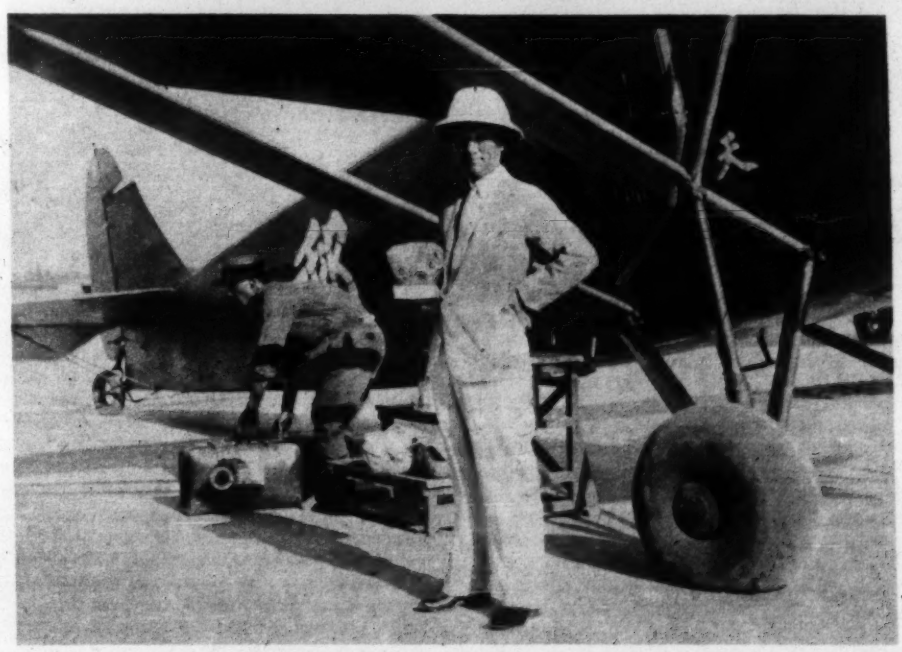
CAMELS CARRY THE HEAVY

Takes to the Air Lanes

Couriers, Yak and Camel Drivers and Now Aviators; Dynasty (1122–255 B. C.)

Courtesy of Chinese Post Office

FLOATING MAIL DOWN THE YELLOW RIVER
The Raft Being So Used Is Made of Inflated Buffalo Hides.



A SHANGHAI-PEIPING PLANE ARRIVES
The Regular Passenger "Ships" Also Carry Mail, Speeding Its Delivery as in the Occident.

towpath along the river's edge. Foot by foot they fight their way forward. Hour after hour, undaunted, these hardy men toil on, till the great rapids are passed and another battle is won for transportation."

While men and junks struggle together to conquer the Yangtze mail route, men and animals co-operate elsewhere in China. Shaggy ponies are ridden in many districts; yaks go into Tibet; in Hopei province, two-wheeled carts are pulled by mules; water buffalos drag boats in the shallow rivet beds of Anhwei province; bullock carts are used in far-away Sinkiang; and camels carry the heavy mails in Mongolia.

In the cities, motor trucks and bicycles are commonplace, of course, and every form of wheelbarrow is used by couriers in the interior. At one place in Szechuan, the mailman crosses a river by clinging to a swaying cable; in Honan a fast courier is hauled by ropes over a city wall.

An infinite variety of boats is used on the water routes, the most remarkable of which is the raft of inflated hides which one sees on the upper Yellow River. The skins are rolled into compact little bundles and are carried thus until the mailman comes to the river. There the hides are blown up like balloons and then tied to each other to make a little raft on which the courier and his load float downstream.

On the fast mail routes, where night and day shifts are run, a courier works back and forth over a small stretch of country. But on many long routes the mail is carried only by day, and a courier assigned to such a run may traverse many hundreds of miles. The longest courier mail line in China is that connecting Peiping, Kalgan and Tihwa, a distance of 4400 miles.

Unusual weather conditions, civil warfare, and bandit zones seldom delay and never totally prevent the mail being carried to its destination. In certain dangerous sections, the post office refuses to accept valuable parcels for delivery, but in most districts even the bandits respect the postman's uniform, welcoming him, in fact, as the bearer of messages from their own loved ones who may be far away.

The history of the Chinese postal service goes back to the Chou dynasty (1122-255 B. C.), but the present national institution was established by an imperial decree in 1896. The growth of the service is indicated by the fact that in 1902 there were but 446 post offices in all China, while now there are more than 12,000. Other statistics, gleaned from annual department reports, reveal that 15,000,000 letters were carried in 1905, compared with 501,000,000 letters in 1931. China is a member, of course, of the International Postal Union.

Prior to the inauguration of the imperial postal system, the mails in China were carried by private letter companies. Besides operating regular routes, these private companies would undertake to send a courier to any place in China with an urgent message, wait for a reply if desired, escort a person through a stretch of unfamiliar country, purchase goods in a distant town and bring them back, or execute any other business commission ordered. Regular patrons of these companies paid an annual sum as fee for all the services they might require.

Although these letter companies conducted remarkably safe and rapid services for their time, they naturally developed only the most profitable routes and neglected other districts entirely. Survivals of these private companies still exist today, in Shanghai alone there being 40 such concerns, but they are disappearing rapidly as the government post office extends its services. One of the uses of these surviving companies is that, no longer operating on the main-traveled routes, they are, on the contrary, offering service to those small hamlets and sparsely settled areas where even the government post today does not maintain offices.

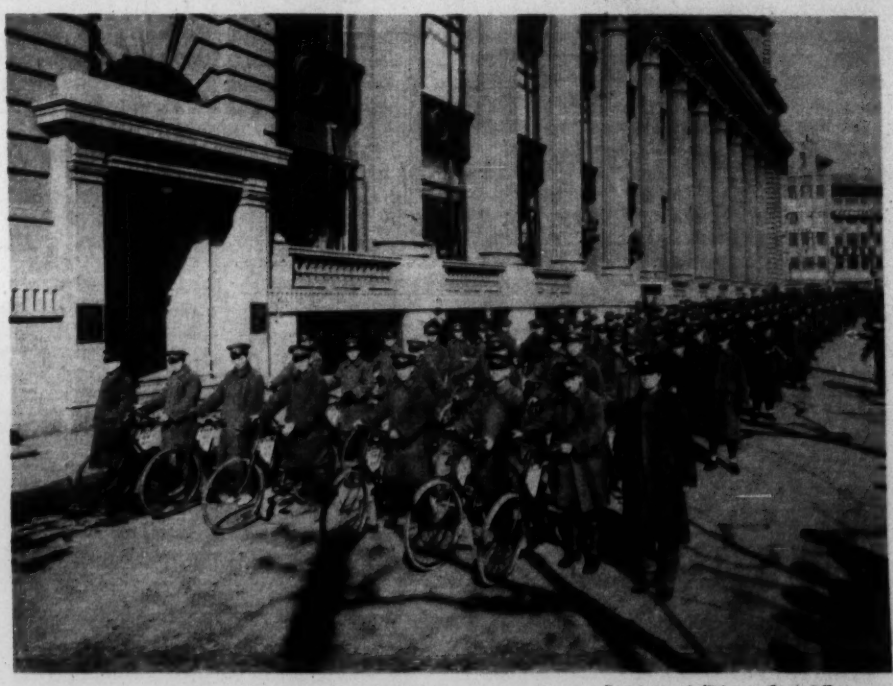
For generations these private mail carriers, ancestors of today's trackers and boatmen, have moved up and down the rivers and canals of China, by tow and sail and oar. For generations, the forefathers of the couriers have beaten down the same pathways through forest and wilderness, up mountain and down valley.

But now, over this scene which has witnessed little change through the years, a dramatic change has come. The tracker in the Yangtze gorges looks up and sees in the rift of the precipices a shape like a swooping hawk—the mail plane flying to Chungking. It takes the tracker 15 days to carry a letter from Shanghai to Chungking. The airmail does it in two.

The courier in the desert hears a great droning overhead, and understands it is the mail plane writing across the trackless sky a new chapter in the history of communication in which he himself has so long played a part. Past achievements in the Chinese postal service were written on the land and along the rivers. Future achievements will be traced against the sky. Both are evidence of that dauntless spirit which, for 30 centuries in this country, has cried: "The mail must go!"

MAILS INTO MONGOLIA

Courtesy of Chinese Post Office



Courtesy of Chinese Post Office

SOME OF SHANGHAI'S POSTMEN
On Bicycles, These Men Deliver Mail Within the City and Environs.

Should the "Bonus" Be Paid Now?

Two Groups of Veterans Disagree on the Question, and Their Leaders Here Debate the Question

YES

By Frank N. Belgrano Jr.

National Commander of the American Legion

THE FIRST RESOLUTION, as adopted by the American Legion Convention at Miami, Fla., recommends the immediate payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates, commonly misnamed the bonus, at full face value as part of the Federal Government's established program for relief and economic recovery. I stand squarely behind that resolution, and in doing so I am not compromising with my business conscience. The Government has said that human relief and the stimulation of renewed business activity requires the expenditure of vast sums of money. The text of the Miami resolution recommending the immediate payment by the Government of the 3,531,866 outstanding Adjusted Service Certificates at their face value is as follows:

Whereas, the immediate cash payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates will increase tremendously the purchasing power of millions of the consuming public, distributed uniformly throughout the nation; and will provide relief for the holders thereof who are in dire need and distress, because of the present unfortunate economic conditions; and will lighten immeasurably the burden which cities, counties and states are now required to carry for relief; and

Whereas, the payment of said Certificates will not create any additional debt, but will discharge and retire an acknowledged contract obligation of the Government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that since the Government of the United States is now definitely committed to the policy of spending additional sums of money for the purpose of hastening recovery from the present economic crisis, the American Legion recommends the immediate cash payment at face value of the Adjusted Service Certificates, with cancellation of interest accrued and refund of interest paid, as a most effective means to that end.

Our position is that the payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates offers an effective medium for carrying out this policy. I am not afraid to defend that policy before any gathering of sound business minds in this country.

From the day we were mustered out of service, the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, determined that as a matter of common justice some adjustment in compensation was due those who wore the uniform of the nation. Year after year, from that day on, this question was the subject for continuous debate in the halls of Congress. Prolonged talk over the method for meeting this admitted obligation finally terminated when the Sixty-eighth Congress, in 1924, adopted the World War Compensation Act. To correct the injustices done service men during the World War, Congress decided to pay us not then but 20 years later. This law authorized the issuance of certificates to each veteran providing for additional compensation of $1 for every day of service in the United States and $1.25 for each day of foreign service, with interest to date of maturity. These certificates became effective Jan. 1, 1925, and were payable at face value in 1945.

The majority of World War veterans never ceased to believe that Congress should have settled this debt at the time the law was enacted. But, in a patriotic effort to help the Federal Government balance its budget, we of the Legion declined to press our case except on one previous occasion. Conditions, however, have changed. As an expedient for hastening recovery, for priming the machinery of business, and for meeting relief requirements; our Government is spending billions of dollars. These expenditures necessarily are increasing the national debt. In view of these circumstances, the Legion says that now, if ever, is the time to pay off a debt. It must be paid some time, so why not now, when spending is a governmental policy? Why distribute recovery appropriations through channels which add to the national debt when the objective sought can be attained by paying off a debt? That seems to me to be only a matter of sound business.

Now right here, I want to make one point clear beyond any misunderstanding. I do not say that the Government's spending policy is right or wrong. Politics has no place in my administration as national commander of the American Legion. My sole desire is to have the country understand the right of the Legion's case in asking the Government to discharge this debt immediately as part of its relief and reconstruction program. The money spent for this purpose will not be hidden away in a veteran's sock. It will be used to pay bills at the corner grocery store, to pay rents that are long past due; it will go to hard-pressed merchants, to discharge the accounts of harder-pressed veterans; it will find its way quickly into every channel of business and trade. If industry needs new financial stimulus, here is the method for getting it without creating more debt.

I am conscious that some business men will say that we are not entitled to the interest on our certificates. Look back at the time these promissory notes were pledged. The dollar then was a 100 cents dollar. On the lowered dollar value of today we are asking no more than that to which we are entitled. This whole question is misunderstood because it has been a political football for years, and it is high time to take it out of politics permanently.

The press has been filled with offers of a compromise. My answer to that is short and brief. There is no compromise to make! I have a mandate from the organization I have the honor to lead. I shall follow it to the letter. It is not the side which feels that its cause is righteous that comes forward with offers of an armistice. It invariably is the side that knows its cause is *lost*. We have made to the Government a common sense business proposition. I believe the country will support it and the Government will adopt it.

From reading the letter of President Roosevelt to an American Legion post commander in Henderson, Texas, I believe he has presented one of the strongest arguments in favor of the immediate payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates that I have yet read when he points out that most of the money the veterans received, when they borrowed 50 per cent of the face value of the certificates in 1931, was used to discharge their debts and that it is only

(Continued on Page 14)

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

[The above Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion was subscribed to by approximately 1,000,000 Legionnaires in 1934, with the drive for membership this year aimed at 1,250,000 members.]

Wide World
FRANK N. BELGRANO JR.

NO

By Donald A. Hobart

National Commander of the American Veterans Association

THE AMERICAN LEGION, at its recent convention in Miami, went on record favoring the immediate payment of the future face value of the Adjusted Service Certificates commonly known as the bonus.

It was not asserted that this bonus is due at the present time. The demand was justified by the wholly specious argument that because the Government was spending vast sums for the relief of all citizens, it should, therefore, hand out $2,300,000,000 of the citizens' tax money to pay a soldiers' bonus, 10 to 20 years before it is due, to 3 per cent of the country's population without regard to disability or need, when the widow of a man killed in action is receiving a pittance of $30 per month; when the soldier who had his leg shot off in battle is receiving $55 a month; and when one out of every six families in the United States is receiving some form of public relief.

DONALD A. HOBART

What has happened to the morale of our World War veterans, that they are now willing to elbow their way into the head of the relief lines? Why was this bonus demand made? Was it on account of need? Let us examine the facts. The official publication of the largest service organization in the United States, the American Legion Monthly, in a paid advertisement recently stated that its members earned double the average income today; that 94 per cent of its members are insured for an average of over $12,000, and that 84 per cent own their own automobiles. Where is the need here?

Is it to provide relief to the disabled? The spokesman of the same veterans' organization stated recently that less than 10 per cent of his organization's membership had ever been in receipt of compensation for disabilities connected with service.

Is it to protect the widows and orphans of veterans who have died? Not at all. The death of the veteran matures his certificate and the widows and children of veterans who have died have already received the face value of these certificates less the amounts borrowed against them.

The official spokesman of this same organization has said that his group will tolerate no compromise but will demand the full payment of the entire face value and the cancellation of interest on prior loans. One can hardly avoid the conclusion that the real reason back of this demand is that they simply want the money.

The bonus has been recently termed a contract obligation. Here are the terms of the contract:

Every veteran was, by the terms of the Adjusted Compensation Act, allowed a service credit of $1 per day for home service, and $1.25 per day for oversea credit. To this amount was added a flat 25 per cent to cover interest from the end of the war to the date of the enactment of the legislation. Then there was set up in the name of each veteran a so-called service certificate which was in fact a 20-year paid-up endowment insurance policy. The face value of that policy was determined in each case by the size of the credits plus the 25 per cent interest.

This total sum became, in fact, the premium for the policy, and determined the face value of the certificate just as if the veteran were buying, at his age in 1925, a 20-year endowment insurance policy.

So, in 1925, we find our veterans in possession of 20-year endowment insurance policies maturing 20 years from the date on which the certificates were issued.

Shortly after the issuance of these certificates, agitation began for the immediate payment, at face value, until in 1931, under increasing pressure of greedy minorities, Congress was persuaded to pass a compromise measure, whereby veterans could borrow up to 50 per cent of the face value of their certificates instead of the actual accrued loan value of less than 23 per cent.

It was argued that by granting this increased loan value a great economic boon would be conferred on the country, and that the purchasing power released by this action would lead us out of the depression.

Did it accomplish this result? You know that it did nothing of the kind. The same argument is now being advanced. It is not reasonable to expect any different result now than when the loan value was increased.

If this bonus is to be paid, the simple truth is that, to raise $2,300,000,000, either bonds will have to be sold, taxes increased, or the printing press will have to be started; and those who understand credit realize that those who suffer most bitterly from printing press inflation are those veterans injured as a direct result of their service who are living on fixed pensions; and those citizens who are forced to live on their small savings, small property or fixed incomes from life insurance.

Now, very few veterans understand the bonus. A great many don't want to understand it. This includes a host of patriotic ex-service men, good citizens in their communities, who simply cannot get the simplest formula through their heads. They have not read the law—they have not studied its provisions—and all they have done is to have political leaders bamboozle them into thinking they are entitled to a bonus—I repeat—a bonus for doing what? If we were hurt, injured, or otherwise disabled as the result of war service, we are entitled to the support of our fellow citizens as long as we live. If we were killed, our dependents are entitled to such support. But if we did our duty as citizens who came within the age and qualification for military service, and sustained no injury, we are not entitled to a penny more than was paid us.

If the Congress wants to give us able-bodied ex-service men a bonus, why don't they increase the distribution and give a bonus to all the boys who attended military school during the World War? Hundreds of thousands of our veterans never did any more than go to military school and then do what they were told, until the date of discharge. We hear congressmen and senators thundering about "the boys in the trenches," "our poor wounded heroes," and hundreds of other terms which are used to whet the public imagination into believing that every man who wore a uniform was the dashing, charging hero described in the picture created through these demagogic

(Continued on Page 14)

Switzerland Points the Way

Confederacy Shows a Quarrelsome World How Peoples of Diverse Languages and Interests May Yet Live Amicably With One Another and With Their Neighbors

By Meinrad Schnewlin

THE FEDERAL PALACE Photo Wehrli, Kilchberg, Zurich

This Imposing Building in Berne, the Capital of the Swiss Confederation, Is the Center of the Country's Government Administration.

IT IS A FACT KNOWN all over the world that during the World War there was in the middle of Europe a small country that did not partake in the war: Switzerland. During the long years of war, the western front of the fighting armies reached from the coast of the North Sea up to the Swiss frontier near Basel, and from the southeast corner of Switzerland down to the Adriatic.

Neutrality in general is defined as the condition of being unengaged in contests between others, a state of taking no part on either side. The Peace Conference of The Hague, in 1907, gave a definition of military neutrality which states that the territory of a neutral power is inviolable, that a neutral power must not tolerate within its borders specific measures in direct connection with the war, that, on the other hand, a neutral country is not obliged to take a number of other measures; if, however, the neutral power does do so, both belligerent parties must be treated the same way.

Many countries have remained neutral in wars without making neutrality a principle to be observed in *every* case. With Switzerland neutrality is different; it is the *self-chosen* and *self-maintained* decision of the Swiss of taking no part in conflicts between others *in any case*. It is, therefore, called a perpetual neutrality, and at the same time an armed neutrality, holding itself "ready to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent," as Webster defines it.

A certain understanding of the history and the geographical situation of Switzerland is necessary to comprehend the origin and justification of its neutrality. The Swiss Leagues started in the thirteenth century for the purpose of uniting the forces of their members against powers menacing their idea of and their desire for self-government, and they maintained their stand in a number of wars and many battles, and this they did in spite of their inferiority in number and equipment.

After 1499 there was no more necessity for the Swiss Leagues to go to war, and yet they took part in the contest over the question of who should be the Duke of Milan in Italy. There the Swiss neither fought for their own liberty nor that of the inhabitants of Lombardy, and in 1515 they experienced an overwhelming defeat at Marignano, due in part to discord among themselves. This event marks a turn in their history: the Swiss decided for neutrality.

The ground was not unprepared for the idea of neutrality. They had had many quarrels among themselves, even a civil war for many years, and when, in 1501, Basel became a member of the Confederacy they stipulated that in conflicts between the members of the League Basel should remain neutral and try to reconcile the quarreling brothers.

After 1515, Swiss neutrality might have gone to pieces again, if the subsequent historical events had not worked for its preservation. In 1519, the Reformation started in Zurich, and in the course of the following years more than half the inhabitants, but less than half the states, joined this religious movement, the rest remaining Roman Catholic.

This caused a split in the unity of the Swiss, and if, in the wars of the neighbors, one of the two camps had joined in, civil war among the Swiss would have been inevitable and this might have led to the extinction of the Confederacy and the self-government of the states. During the Thirty Years' War this was several times within a hair's breadth. And yet, they kept out of it; in 1647 they even agreed on a common military organization, called "Defensionale," to resist the aggression of either of the belligerents, and they kept up their neutrality during the wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

After the French Revolution, when Switzerland was itself seized by uproar, the country was open to foreign armies and, in 1799, became the battleground of the French, the Austrian, and the Russian powers. The Swiss realized that their country was situated at the crossroads of Europe, and the foreign powers realized how important it was for every one of them that the Swiss mountain passes should not be in the hands of an enemy. Therefore, on Nov. 20, 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, at the express wish of the Swiss, the powers signed the "Acte portant reconnaissance et garantie de la neutralité perpétuelle de la Suisse et de l'inviolabilite de son territoire."

This document states that Swiss neutrality is in the interest of Europe. Switzerland has kept up an army to defend and protect it; this was particularly the case during the Franco-German War of 1870-71 and the World War of 1914-18. The peace treaties closing the World War contain a clause stating that the powers recognize the guarantees in favor of Switzerland as established by the Act of November 20, 1815, guarantees forming international duties for the maintenance of peace.

When Switzerland joined the League of Nations the question came up whether its neutrality as recognized by the treaty of 1815 was compatible with its membership in the League. In the so-called London Declaration of February 13, 1920, the League acknowledged that it was, and so Swiss military neutrality is approved. On the other hand, Switzerland would have to take part in economic measures taken against an aggressor of the League.

In the realm of the absolute there is no war and no opportunity for neutrality. It is in the experiences of human history, where many minds and many wills seem to have sway, and where the clashes occur, that neutrality comes in. Is it justified? In many cases where two are quarreling it is certainly wiser for the third to keep out of it and to mind his own business. If, however, a nation is tempted to commit some wrong toward another, or if high human ideals are at stake, neutrality may appear to be indifference or even selfishness. It is praiseworthy when a great power holds a protecting wing over another that is in danger; but what shall a little country do when it is, like Switzerland, blocked up on all sides by great powers without an outlet even to the sea?

To Switzerland permanent neutrality is a necessity for its very existence as an independent state. And it wants to be and to remain an independent state. Its existence is based on the realization that, like every human being, the people of a certain geographical region have certain individual rights. The Swiss claim for themselves the right of self-government in the community and in the state, and they are willing that everybody else should have it too if they wish it.

Self-government, whereby man is governed by divine Principle, is an ideal worth striving for, and self-government of a whole country is in line with the same ideal. Switzerland has a number of diversities tending to individuality; for instance, in different sections of the country different languages—German, French, Italian and Romansh—are current. Its territory consists of 25 different states, every one of which is bringing out its individuality in local home government.

The Swiss do not share the political views of their neighbors; but they heartily acknowledge that every country has the right to follow its own ideas, and they believe that people can be good friends without having their houses arranged in the same way.

Here the question of armament is to be mentioned. In keeping up an army, Switzerland has no intention of attacking other countries. It is ready, however, to defend itself against any aggressor. The neighbors recognize this, and the stronger the Swiss army is the safer do they feel that no attack over Swiss ground is threatening themselves. So Swiss neutrality works to alleviate fear in Europe, and the safety of Europe seems to require that Switzerland be not the first to disarm but the last.

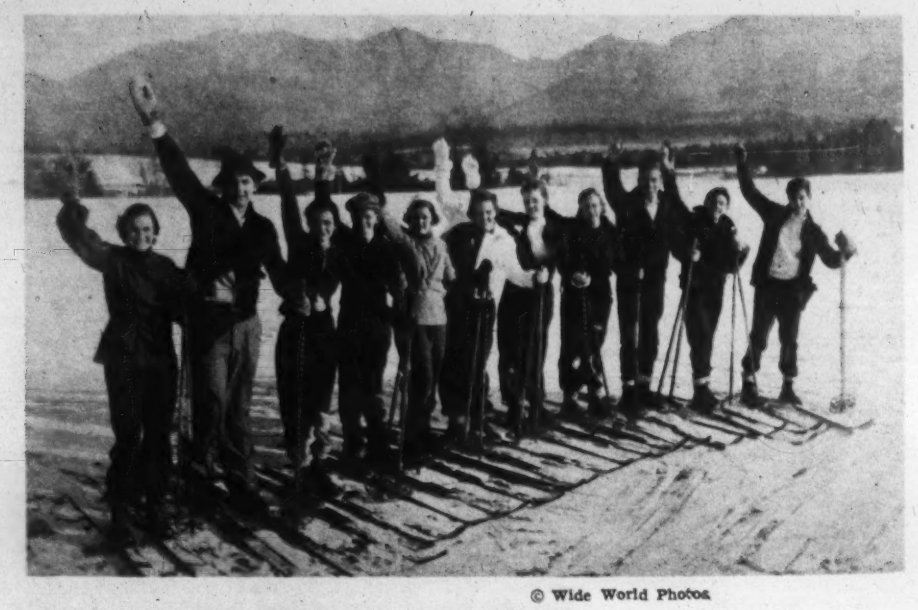
The Swiss are not indifferent toward other countries and their welfare. The wartime activities of Switzerland have mitigated human suffering and sorrow of people belonging to both belligerents, and these activities again have proved that Swiss neutrality is in the interest of Europe and the world at large.

It is not the purpose of the Swiss Confederacy to give to other nations an example how people of great diversity of language, religion, occupation and administration can live together in peace and submit to some common regulations which join them into a state, and yet, why should not the existence of Switzerland be helpful as a waymark in the development of human history?

Photo, J. Gaberell

Snow Birds in th

America Is Accepting the European Idea That Wint
Emerging From Hibernation to Skate



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FROM SUMMER-LAND TO WINTER-LAND
This Group of Skiers Made the Long Journey From Honolulu to Lake Placid, N. Y., to Enjoy the Winter Sports.

H. Armstrong Roberts, Photo

ON THE TOBOGGAN
One of the Many Popular Diversions of the Colder Months.

Photo, Warren Boyer

MAKING A TURN
The Skier, Like the Motorist, Holds Out His Hand When He Negotiates a Corner, but Not for Quite the Same Reason.

H. Armstrong R

A "WINTER SPORT

By Henry Edison Williams

BOREAS SHAKES AN ARCTIC RUG over the ridges of the north, leaving a tinseled landscape, and along the northern tier of the United States a metamorphosis takes place. Pupa-like folk of an erstwhile drabness, tied with strands of dull routine to office and mill, time-tables and tramways, emerge from workaday cocoons colorfully garbed for winter sports—some as iridescent as butterflies, some as snugly encased as beetles—and the hegira to the frost-capped highlands is on.

Out of the world's economic transition appears the promise of more leisure, and nowhere is this trend more clearly discernible than in tucked-away towns in the higher latitudes where the old tendency to "hole in" during the winter months is being supplanted by a modern zest for acquaintanceship with Jack Frost. Whereas emphasis was once placed on the white sands of the South as a respite from winter's rigors, the pendulum has swung to the white snows of the North, and with it has come a truism in the shape of a paraphrase: if winter comes, can vacations be far behind!

Overnight, so to speak, America has become Switzerland-like in snow-consciousness and with this consciousness has appeared a growing popularity for winter vacations in frosty landscapes. The World War, the industrial recession, the unfavorable status of foreign exchange, the new leisure—all have been factors in turning the attention of recreation seekers toward the ermine epauleted shoulders of high American slopes. But the paramount factor in popularizing winter games in the United States is comprised in those five linked circles which make up the insignia of the Olympic Games.

Since 1932, when the Third Olympic Winter Games were held at Lake Placid, N. Y., a distinctly European flavor has been added to the American outdoor scene. The mackinaw and moccasin and coonskin cap have taken second place, along with the snowshoe and narrow bobby, to the Norwegian ski cap and the Swiss snow suit, ash runners, and 500-pound bobsleds. Gay colors dot the white canvas of winter and Dame Fashion has her say about the garb of the gamesters. Keener interest attends the contests of the season. The man on the street talks knowingly of Telemarken turns and herringboning and side-stepping; of pucks and goals and dribbling and passing; of "in turns" and "out turns" and "sooping" and making "the tee wi' mirth and glee"; of the sitting pirouette, the spread eagle and the star; and of scores of other terms which would have left the winter reveler of pre-Olympiad days gazing bemusedly into space.

Reference to the Olympic Games as "the single greatest unifying force in the essentially Greek period of world history" needs no further proof as to its essential accuracy than may be seen at almost any American winter sports community—and their numbers are multiplying fast. In former days an almost provincial attitude distinguished the rink, the toboggan slide, and the straightaway bobsled run. The boys played "shinny" according to local rules; figure skating, as a general thing, consisted of "figure eights" and "Dutch strokes," and nameless and ruleless twists and turns and backward glides. Scotland's ain sport, the roarin' game of curling, was known in European resorts and at a few exclusive American clubs, but it was as unintelligible to the average Yankee as American chop suey is to a native Chinese. The only organized winter sports were those adopted by the colleges, and practically the only names associated with winter sports proficiency were winners of college events.

Then came the Chamonix games in 1924, dominated by the Scandinavians but participated in by a few Americans—Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, the speed skater; Miss Beatrix Loughran, figure skating entrant, and the United States hockey team, capturing such honors as were won. Four years later a different story was reported. America was beginning to get the continental idea of winter games. Yankee contestants at the St. Moritz winter Olympiad gave a good account of themselves. The United States Olympic team that year carried into the Alpine valley among the Grisons such championship material as Irving Jaffee, winner of the uncompleted 10,000-meter speed skating race; J. and J. R. Heaton, who came in first and second in the skeleton races; and William Fiske and J. R. Heaton, first and second in the bobsled contests.

Such names as Bernt Evensen, Charles Thurnberg, Ivar Ballengrad, all from the Scandinavian countries, became common in conversations on speed skating. Miss Sonja Henie and Gillis Grafstroem were almost invariably discussed in reference to fancy skating. Pete Hedlund and Albert Andersen, of Sweden and Norway, respectively, were synonymous with skiing; and for the first time America began to classify bobsledding as among the sports with a spice of danger.

So America finds herself merging with the "unifying force" of the Greek tradition and becoming internationally awake as far as winter games are concerned. It were inevitable that, with the new objective furnished by the Olympiad as an incentive, winter sports in the United States should have stepped out of the hit-or-miss category into the realm of organized activities.

Skiing, which once was largely left to the Scandinavians, is now paramount in popularity in American winter resorts. Fancy skating is gaining fans. Hockey is now in the "big money" as a drawing card. Ski jumps and ski trails are appearing in the highlands. Toboggan runs and coasting hills draw gay crowds. Several railroads have introduced the "snow train" from Europe, thus providing opportunity for townspeople to get out into the snow fields for one day and sometimes week-end jaunts.

It is significant that in a year when it was no unusual thing for tourist trains to carry something like 15,000 winter enthusiasts from England into the Alps, tourist traffic from the United States to European resorts declined 27 per cent. Department of Commerce figures reveal, in fact, that the American tourist bill in 1933 was $154,000,000 less than in 1932. It is likewise worthy of note that during the first six months of 1934 foreign tourists spent $25,000,000 in the United States. While it may be impossible to draw comparisons from such figures, it seems fairly obvious that some share of something like $200,000,000 saved from European travel or brought to the United States by tourists from other countries must be finding its way into winter resorts in snowy regions, into excursion tickets, and into special equipment for winter sports.

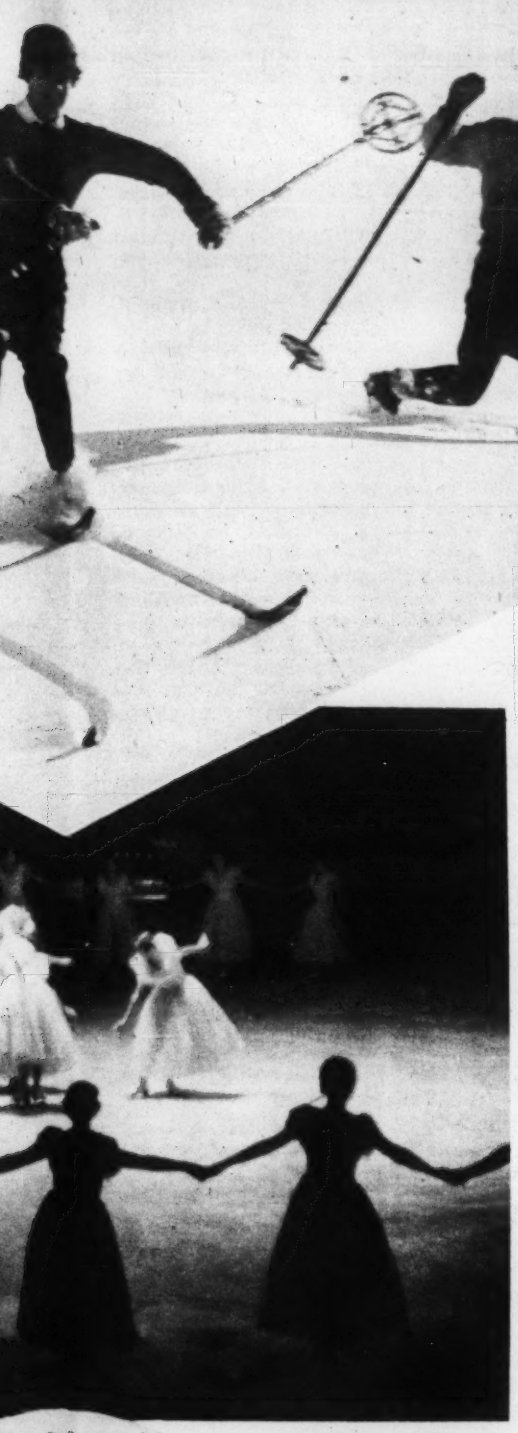
Some idea of the increasing popularity of winter diversions may be obtained from the figures of a New England railroad which runs snow trains from Boston during the snowy months. These trains were initiated in 1931 and carried 8371 winter enthusiasts that year. The next year 10,314 passengers availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the winter sports; two years later the snow trains had grown so in public favor and the idea of organized winter sports had become so well established that approximately 15,000 enthusiasts left North Station in Boston on these special excursions into Boreas's playgrounds. This year's figures promise to run even higher.

When America was young, a belt of white pine, stretching across its northern border states practically from coast to coast, played a considerable part in enriching the nation. The virgin stands of pine are gone and new and less valuable forests clothe the hills, but present indications are that still another belt of potential wealth is stretched across North America's middle. That is the snow belt. Its remarkable rise in popular favor since the Olympics brought to the United States an international awareness of winter sports has stimulated tourist travel to the north during what was formerly the quiescent season, improved the resort hotel business in many instances, increased the business in winter sports equipment and costumes, and generally vitalized sections that were once satisfied with mere dormancy during the cold months.

The White Mountains of New Hampshire, Green Mountains of Vermont, the Adirondacks and Catskills in New York,

n the Snow Belt

at Winter Is a Time to Play, and Thousands Are to Skate, Ski, Slide and Snowshoe



BALLET ON ICE
A Genuinely Beautiful Exhibition Is This Novel Dance in Which All the Performers Wear Skates.

H. Armstrong Roberts, Photo
"WINTER SPORT"

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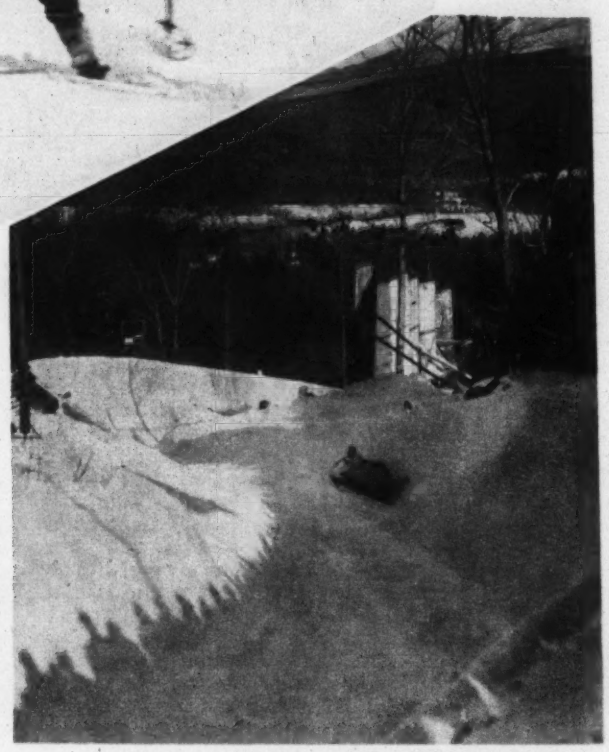
Wisconsin's woods and hills, and the deep snow districts of upper Michigan and Minnesota; the Rocky Mountain region with emphasis on the national parks in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado; the Northwest, where ski clubs and "snow bird" organizations in Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Vancouver find right at their doorsteps—or, rather, at their eaves—high altitudes for skiing and deep-snow sports which scenically and otherwise are ideal. Reports from each of these regions indicate that the vacation among the snows is a trend to be conjured with. Similarly, down the Pacific slopes as far south as Los Angeles, there is a swiftly growing inclination to seek the snowy altitudes of the coast range or the Sierras for winter pastimes.

Thus has the European concept of winter recreation spread across the American continent, leaving a trail of ski tracks, toboggan slides, figure-skating patterns, and at least one bobsled run which is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. There are few who will contend that the winter Olympiads have not played a major part in stimulating organized winter games, and there are still fewer who would venture to contradict the assertion that Lake Placid in the Adirondacks is the capital of winter sports land in the United States.



Photo, Warren Boyer

A MILE-A-MINUTE—OR MORE!
When One of These Big Bobsleds Once Starts Down the Fast Olympic Slide at Lake Placid, N. Y., There Is No Time for a Passenger to Change His Mind.

When a town of slightly more than 3000 population assumes a bonded indebtedness of $350,000 to establish winter games of Olympic character in America, and state, county and other sources show faith in the venture to the extent of adding over $600,000 more, winter recreation comes close to the realm of big business and the seat of such a venture may lay claim to being the nucleus of winter sports. That is what happened at Lake Placid when the Third Olympic Winter Games were brought to that town in 1932.

Despite unusual weather conditions the success of that international meet remains one of the high spots in the history of organized amateur sports. One is not long in Lake Placid before realizing that the Olympiad was more than a passing event. The atmosphere of that clash of champions still lingers. An international awareness pervades the town. Heroes of the bobsled run, the skiing events, the skating rink, stalk its streets. Great names in the world of winter sports are familiar to the lips of the townspeople. Continental styles in sport gear give a touch of pageantry to its crowds. A carnival sense permeates its hotel and club life. Withal a high zest for the hearty pursuits of clean sport is something which characterizes visitors and townspeople alike, and a democratic mingling of social classes as well as of the sexes testifies to the naïve delight with which Americans are turning to winter's relaxations.

A WINTER RIDE AMONG THE ROCKIES

Even the approach to Lake Placid is through a series of scenic experiences tending to prepare visitors for something unique in the way of vacations. By motor bus, automobile or railway the town is reached by a stepladder of foothills and mountains, leading up through the Adirondack highlands past smooth stretches of frozen waters and white hillbilly clearings whence regiments of evergreens and the russet skeletons of tamaracks march upward to sugar-coated crests.

The village nestles 2000 feet above sea level in a bowl of the mountains. Its principal thoroughfares wander along the weaving shore lines of two exquisite bodies of water, Mirror Lake and Lake Placid. Around it cluster in austere and wintery grandeur some of the most striking of the Adirondack steeps. Off to the northeast the glimmering bulk of Whiteface Mountain, its contour not unlike the famed Mt. Rainier in Washington, peers over the shoulders of lesser heights. Another glance to the south reveals calm old Mt. Marcy gazing down in stately remoteness on a jumble of smaller brothers. Then, filling out the panorama, Mts. Colden, Haystack and McIntyre mush along the skyline with knapsacks of snow.

Dusk falls down and Lake Placid assumes still more garments of pageantry. A thousand colored lights flare out. They dip in graceful lines from high ski jumps and toboggan slides. They flare out among the evergreen borders of the Mirror Lake skating rink. They gleam from hotels and lodging houses, dance from the windows and approaches to rambling Lake Placid Club and are elongated on the ice of the lake. Opalescent, they gleam through the ice-block parapet lining the terrace of the Madison Square Garden of winter sports—the Lake Placid Arena. Afar the town at night looks very much like what it actually is—a Christmas tree of winter sports. At hand it is disclosed as a highly efficient plant for the pursuits of winter.

Nowhere in America can there be found better facilities for the enjoyment of winter games since, besides being the pioneer in promulgating the winter vacation idea in America (the Lake Placid Club opened one small clubhouse to winter visitors back in 1905) Lake Placid capped the climax of its program of winter sports arrangements by bringing all its facilities beyond Olympic standards demanded by the 17 nations and 364 athletes which took part in the Olympiad of 1932.

The Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic bob run is typical of the caliber of Lake Placid's arrangements for winter games *ne plus ultra*. Designed by Stanislaus Zentzytski, German bob-run engineering expert, the run loops down the side of a mountain from crest to toe in a constant drop that carries the riders one and a half miles onward while dropping them something like 750 feet downward. This means speed—such speed that some of the curves (there are 26 altogether) are banked to a height of 22 feet to provide for the centrifugal force that carries the 500-pound bobsleds and their helmeted riders whizzing around the ice-paved lane in a horizontal position.

Then there are the ski jumps on Intervales Hill, the 60-meter jump being acknowledged as among the most technically perfect in the world. But no novice and few adepts of skiing graduate to this flight of long-toed birds, and so for the less proficient but equally adventurous there are innumerable ski runs wandering over the mountain sides, and numerous contests which add spice to the trail.

Besides this there are hockey, figure skating, a sort of winter garden spectacle on skates, and other features spread out through the season on the arena ice. There are toboggan slides, dog sleds, skijoring on the lake, ice boating, fishing through the ice, trips to remote mountain cabins with flapjack suppers. But cataloguing the attractions does not tell the story. Lake Placid has steeped itself so thoroughly in the winter sports traditions that its atmosphere must be experienced to be appreciated.

To experience winter games *a la Lake Placid* is not the formidable thing one might imagine. The town, for all its mountain remoteness, is extremely easy of access. New York Central trunk lines roll in with overnight Pullman service from New York, Boston, Buffalo, etc., and special 10-day and week-end round-trip fares have been established to make the vacation plan more appealing. Motor highways open throughout the winter bring the resort within 10 hours of Boston, 12 hours of New York, and even air travel to the town is made feasible through arrangements with the American Airways.

Besides possible savings in transportation to Lake Placid the winter vacation is made feasible to pretty much all thicknesses of pocketbooks through the co-operation of hotels and tourist homes. Lake Placid is not an expensive place in which to spend a winter time recreation period. On the contrary, it is quite possible to arrive in town with $25, spend a week, enjoying practically all the sports, and depart with enough change left to tip the porter. It is also possible to spend much more at the more exclusive hotels and clubs. Rates a day for hotels or cottages on the American plan run from $2.50 to $8, with special weekly or monthly rates available. Skis and poles may be rented for $2.50 a week; even ladies' ski suits may be rented for $1 a day. With the exception of the bob run and the arena attractions, practically all the facilities for snow sports are free. There is even free instruction in the rudiments of skiing.

Thus has the capital of winter games in America set a goal of the best in sports at the most reasonable costs and the democratic business of making snow birds of us all goes on apace.

A Modern Bard

James Stephens, Who "Discovered" Poetry as a Boy and Wrote 25 Poems on That First Great Day, Has Since Turned the Color and Sounds of the World Into Verse

By Janet Mabie

JAMES STEPHENS

Courtesy, Macmillan Co.

IT HAS BEEN SAID OF James Stephens that he has no history and that therefore if you are the kind who cannot take a man for what he is, but must know precisely who his people were, and what he did and thought about when he was a little boy, and what made him a poet in the end, you must let him pass, as what James Stephens is, unfortunately, is a story without a beginning, and there is nothing to be done about it.

No one in the presence of James Stephens at a time when he was reading his poems would care who he was, or whence he came or how he became a poet. They would simply be thankful that he was in the world.

On the other hand, there is such a thing as a gift so beautiful that it is slighting it not to want to know more about it. And that, rightly or wrongly, led me to ask James Stephens who on earth he was, and what his childhood was like that he could write such a thing as the poem about the sea, and how it is that he upsets the conventional idea of a poet—which is of a lonely, solitary, rather bemused individual, wandering apart from men—by being a man with an immense and lively curiosity about the most literal and unpoetic factors in life, and one who would, if he were not a poet, make a very good newspaperman.

Perhaps you do not know his appearance. He is a little man, so far as inches go. Something under five feet, I should say, or at least not more than a fraction above. He has a large head, set with the implication of a bang upon his shoulders, and his hair is a pair of busy black wings, that gives a certain *élan* to the countenance, with its bright black eyes, and lean jaw and air of great alertness. When he reads he rocks to and fro on his heels and the effect is restless, but it is rhythmic and has a kind of fascination too because it is not like anything you have seen.

This was a second meeting. The first was in May of 1925 and James Stephens was quite right not to remember it.

There had been a reading of poetry, the evening before this December day in 1934, and now it was mid-morning, and the lounge in the Biltmore was deserted until chance passers-by saw a short, compact man, with bushy wings of black hair springing out either side his bright black eyes, sitting like a tailor in a shop in the corner of a sofa, and then some of them invented excuses to circle around and look at him a second and a third time. If he noticed them he gave no sign. I do not know what his reputation is as a conversationalist. The Irish are not without especial gifts in that direction. But when we had talked three hours—with James Stephens bearing the brunt—it was the time, and not running out of things to say that stopped the talk, which had skipped about from poetry to people, to philosophy, to the colors of countries, to sounds of words, to Lao-Tse, to Spenser, to the League of Nations and the way in which men cannot persuade themselves that war is such a wicked thing that it ought to be on the list of proscribed speech among all civilized peoples.

It is a pity that it took most of the three hours for me to find out that it was a matter of interest, if it could be found out, who James Stephens is, in the conventional way of a man's background. For then we had to squeeze that part into less than two minutes and I have a feeling much was left unsaid.

The question was a simple one, almost an elementary one in such interviews.

"What about your boyhood, and when did the poetry begin?"

A good deal has been made, from time to time, of the fact that "little is known about the origin of James Stephens." It is known he was born in Dublin, but nothing is said of his people, or his schools or the other trivia by which we absently tag the accomplishments of a man's later years.

I half expected the man to turn the question off, or to slip over it in some typically Gaelic way.

Instead he looked straight at me, hugged his knees in his arms, and rocked backward and forward gently and he said evenly, "Well, it is a very mysterious thing, how I came to write. We accept it that there are no breaks between cause and effect, that if you are going to do something you have got to begin and learn; but I am a complete break. I did go to school, and I did read poetry when I couldn't help it. I thought it was trash and I said I shall not read any more of it.

"One morning I got up at 6 o'clock and went to a boy's house to wait for him while he dressed as we were going swimming. While I waited my hand fell on a book, and for a while I opened it and closed it because there was nothing else to do. Then it came to me to look into it, as it was open, and I read a few lines and I thought this is poetry, and it is also sense, and that night I wrote 25 poems. And many a time and oft since I have thought that we chase the thing we become."

James Stephens, who heaps scorn on war by saying that violence is not power, and so war, being violent, could not settle anything, rocked backward into his corner of the sofa and looked keenly at me out of his bright black eyes and the wings of his black hair stood out at the sides of his head and I said, "But what did you do then, when you had written 25 poems, if you were just a boy, after having a swim in the morning with another boy who had a book of poems in his house?"

Well, it seems that writing the 25 poems gave James Stephens the idea of writing some more. And he had pretty much his own way in the world to make, so he learnt stenography and became a solicitor's clerk, but evidently pretty soon he grew so interested in the secret of every artist, which is to make an intimate statement of what is to be said, that he lost his job at the solicitor's and took to traveling about to see things, and pretty soon it was two weeks at a time when he would be "getting left about eating," but he didn't care, as he was all warmed and happy because of what he had discovered was "in my skull" and so he developed a carelessness about eating, and adequate places to sleep which was a supreme kind of carelessness and a very great protection.

It will be seen that I had some reason for a slight elation, in case what James Stephens had said to me about his boyhood and the first days of being a poet made a little filling for the gaps that people have talked about, in his history. He seemed at peace with himself as he talked, not shy, not reluctant, and I thought, "Well, now I may find out what the real history of this Irishman is," and began to feel a little cocky.

And just then, to serve me right, he switched off to the last word of Lao-Tse which begins, "You must begin and be a student—with charm; Go on and be a master—with charm; proceed from that . . ." And the personal history, as anyone could see, was at an end.

There is no tight, well arranged, intellectually neat interviewing of James Stephens. To try it would be an impertinence.

Gertrude Stein was in town, and we spoke of her, and upon a subject upon which anyone these days with any pretensions to sophistication likes to have an opinion, James Stephens left his unexpressed, but it could not have been because he had no opinion or knowledge of Gertrude Stein for in a kind of musing but ineffably musical way he said the first 20 lines of her essay on Picasso with such a perception for its best cadences that no one could suppose he could not give a very illuminating opinion indeed of the artist and her work if he wished.

We spoke of letters in the United States. He had been here this time for several months, and obviously not with his eyes or ears shut. Here is no dreamy poet, shutting himself up in a tower to catch only selected music, but a man who walks the world listening, selecting, choosing, appraising and becoming a very rich man indeed, though he may not have two pennies to rub together.

He spoke of Hemingway and of Caldwell and of Falkner, as likely a trio of stormy literary petrels as ever winged across a literary scene, and he said of the three collectively, "The most important thing about contemporary letters in this country is that a technique is to be found in them. None of these fellows patterns his stuff after the English model. They are absolutely on their own, good or bad, and that, in itself, is good, for they are 'providing the chaos which will produce the dancing star.' They are really providing an American prose. No matter if it is tasteful or distasteful. No matter if it is harsh or crude, or polished and sleek. Later, the content will take care of itself. Now the important thing is that young men have appeared who can write about America in American prose.

"They are violent, yes. The violence in your American magazines exceeds all the violence in all the magazines in Europe put together. In Europe we went violent in a literary way before the war. You are doing it here now. The whole social organization in this country is saying, 'Here, we must be violent.' It will pass, because it will be discovered that violence isn't power. But in the meanwhile, these writers, and others like them, are writing of America, which is better than Americans writing on the English model, which cannot be one thing nor the other and gets nowhere."

Well, that seemed a fairly strong set of thoughts, like a fine pine wind. It would have been fun to go on with it and see where it would lead; but at that moment someone who evidently had an appointment looked in at the lounge entrance, and saw the figure folded in the corner of the sofa, and came and leant over the back and said "Hello." And James Stephens said "Hello" and in the same breath something about Sean O'Casey, and Robert Flaherty, who makes beautiful motion pictures. And the wings of his black hair stood straight out as a frame for the black eyes, and he began to unfold himself and he said, "Would you like me to say the little poem about the rabbit for you again which you liked last night?" and he did; and he thought it was interesting, too, that anyone not Gaelic should like the sound of the word "pampootie," which is what a kind of shoe is called which is worn by men who live on the gaunt gray rocks that are the islands rising out of the sea beyond Galway. And we could have spent three days there in the lounge picking the music out of words, and the music out of ideas, but time was a bird uttering a peremptory cry on the wing. And James Stephens said, "I often wonder what would have happened if I had not gone at 6 o'clock that morning to the boy's house as we were to go in swimming. But if not that 6 o'clock, then some other. Anyhow, my books are my favorite reading while I am writing them."

Once he and Stephen McKenna spent three days together, talking steadily from 8 in each morning until 2 the next morning, and when the three days were gone, the surface of the things they would say was not scratched.

James Stephens unfolded himself and put out his narrow, strong hand. His black eyes shone, and there was the ancient music in his voice.

I wished to change places with McKenna.

Among the New Books

From Lexington Common to the Siege of Boston

The First Year of the American Revolution, by Allen French. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $6.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE famous campaigns and battles occurred later, the first year of the American Revolution was clearly the most important. Between the fatal volley at Lexington and the retirement of the British from Boston, a year later, the revolution, so far as the spirit of the people was concerned, was completed. The Minute Men rose to an occasion, performed an invaluable service, and promptly returned to their farms: they served literally for a matter of minutes. The people of Massachusetts found themselves, at the beginning of May, 1775, in a helpless and defenseless condition, their capital and only city in the control of Gage, and his army smarting from the effrontery and rather real unpleasantness of Lexington and Concord.

The people of Massachusetts realized that they could expect retaliation and must devise a means of protecting themselves and their property. They also realized that a cherished dream was at stake, and apparently they were prepared to risk and sacrifice their lives and property for their dream.

If bloodshed was confined at the outset to Massachusetts, the dream was shared by the other colonies, who promptly supported their sister—in spirit, even if men and money were a little slow in forthcoming. The Continental Congress assumed control of the situation within a month of the first encounter and not only avowed its lasting friendship for the mother country but appointed a Commander-in-Chief for the American Army, choosing a Virginian so that the South would be encouraged to co-operate, and jealousies among the officers of the Massachusetts militia would be allayed.

* * *

In spite of little military experience, Washington, in Mr. French's words, "was so well known, even in New England, that his reputation was above that of any other colonial. The reason lay in a personality which impressed all who met him. Tall, commanding, dignified and generally silent, he seemed greater than his deeds. His knowledge, his judgment, his power of decision, coupled with great energy to act, were evident to anyone who was a little while in his company. It had been so from his youth, and now in full manhood he was looked to for counsel and action. Washington's power was based chiefly upon three qualities: his pertinacity, his ability to learn from experience and his enormous self-control. Indeed, if we consider that his early endeavors in war and politics had met defeat, it is plain that in order to succeed he had had to learn self-mastery. . . .

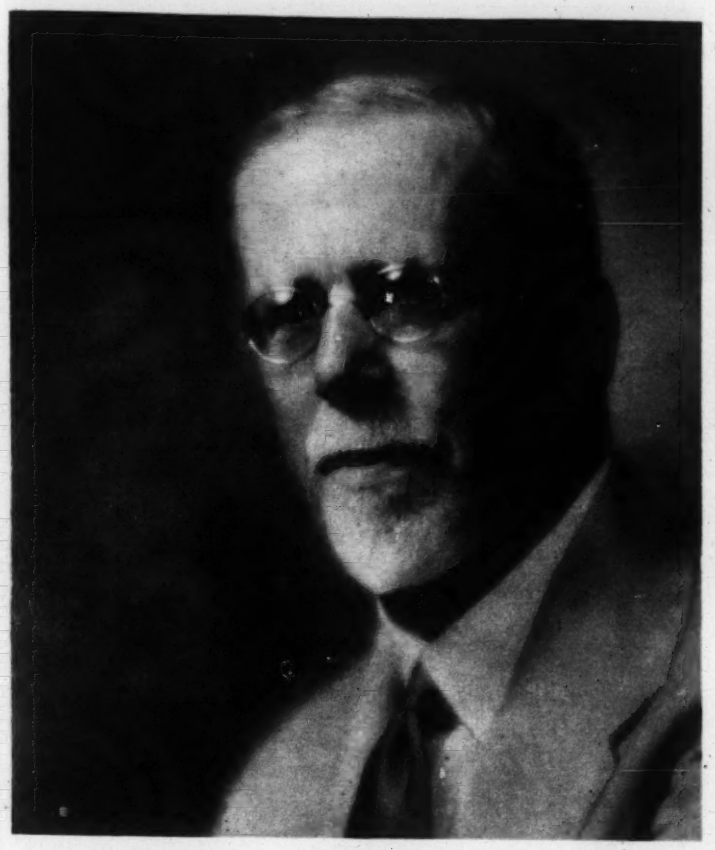
"True as this is, it is nothing to Washington's discredit. He had learned to look facts in the face, and to try again. That is the whole story of his generalship in the years of fighting ahead of him, and of his achievements in the equally difficult political struggles that followed after. At 43, Washington knew failure; he knew much of military delays and discouragements; and more still, he was only too familiar with the meannesses and bickering of intercolonial jealousy. . . . Washington knew the worst, as he believed in the best, in the American character. His knowledge of military matters had grown even in his obscurity; he was clear-headed enough to measure the weakness of his own people and the strength of the adversary. All this his years had taught him. Beyond that, his self-control, evident to all who wrote about him, made them believe that he could command others."

* * *

During the year which Mr. French has chosen for his subject, the spirit of the American people was transformed. By the spring of 1776 they were ready for separation from the mother country and they looked upon the war as a national affair. The siege of Boston, aided by the cannon captured at Ticonderoga, was the most important military event, its success being due to a combination of three factors: the bravery of the New England militiamen, the greatness of Washington's character, the splendid stupidity of Generals Gage, Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, all of whom were bottled up in Boston.

Mr. French, choosing to deal with a limited subject in a profound manner, devoted eight years to the preparation of his book, with the result that it immediately takes rank as the unquestioned authority on its subject, where it will remain. It is, however, not only scholarly but readable and entertaining, and will surely find a wide response among the many readers who have become interested in American history during recent years.

JOHN PELL



ALLEN FRENCH

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Early Victorian Novel

Early Victorian Novelists, by Lord David Cecil. London: Constable. 10/6.

RIPE AS THE TIME may be for a reconsideration of the early Victorian novelists, it still finds us hesitant; and this hesitancy is shared by Lord David Cecil, their firm but very sympathetic critic. There may be personal reasons for our mistrustfulness. We return naturally with misgivings to the authors we read in our adolescence, especially when Dickens, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot and Mrs. Gaskell—if not Trollope and Emily Brontë—were essential reading for those years. Their moral rigidity, their philosophy of life, their facile fancies and romantic sentiment were in their main aspects suited to youth—the period of moral rigidity and romantic fancy. Dickens read Fielding when he was a child, but I doubt if Fielding is congenial reading to most children, and there are still many people who think him unsuitable. We were often attracted in short to the early Victorians by all that in mature years makes the Victorian background distasteful to us.

It is arguable, of course, that we were too young when we read these writers, and criticism like Lord David Cecil's is so illuminating that we feel this must have been so. What once were giants now become manageable people, all the more interesting for that. They do not reach the consistent heights of the great Russian novelists of the nineteenth century. They are writers of brilliant passages rather than makers of coherent wholes. Our pleasure in writers like Dickens, Thackeray and Trollope becomes less diffuse and more conscious also, when we recognize (what Lord David Cecil judiciously points out) that from Fielding to 1860 the English novel tradition neither changed nor developed, but that after 1860 it changed radically.

It is one of the many merits of the neglected George Eliot that she was the apostle of this change. The "highbrow," the only intellectual among these novelists—we must distinguish between George Eliot, the intellectual, and Thackeray, the conventionally educated—she was the first to break with the tradition of entertainment and to concern herself, like the modern novelist, with ideas and to become, like him, also, a specialist.

Her defects, like those of her fellows, can all be traced to the root trouble of the period—its rigid and underdeveloped moral sense. Less copiously than men like Dickens and Thackeray, who were out to entertain, she was nevertheless imbued with that creative imagination, that capacity for filling vast canvases, for making vast accumulations of character and episode, which make the greatness of the period. The Victorian novelist, says Lord David Cecil in his introduction, had to be a kind of Galsworthy, Huxley, Virginia Woolf, Agatha Christie and P. G. Wodehouse, rolled into one—a statement which is only half true, but is enough to show the intellectual muddle the great Victorian novelist must have been in and why the impulse to specialize has come about.

Bad as we may think their ideology was, it should not blind us to the fact that as novelists these writers were mainly concerned with writing novels, the presentation of character in a story. Lord David Cecil's book could not be bettered as a balanced, perspicacious and illuminating examination of how magnificently they succeeded and how grotesquely they failed in this, their real task.

V. S. PRITCHETT

A Glass for the Times?

O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1934, selected and edited by Harry Hansen, Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

AFTER READING THE STORIES which Mr. Hansen has chosen as the best—he might say as the most important—in the American magazines of the past year, one can well believe that their authors are not satisfied with the way things are. Not that they are writing about a situation known as unemployment—except for William Saroyan, who in his prize-winning short short story, "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze," has made a concise, vivid and entirely objective study of hunger. Most of the writers represented in Mr. Hansen's selection are interested in men or women who are submerged or outlawed, or fighting ignorantly, alone, unsocially, to keep themselves alive or get something they want. With a few exceptions, what we commonly call civilized people, with a background of social standards, do not appear in these stories.

The story which received the first prize, for example, might be a tale of the jungle, though it is laid only a few miles away from the National Capitol. Its author, Louis Paul, has described in "No More Trouble for Jedway," without excuse or condemnation, a Negro's escape from law and the fresh destruction which he causes along his way in his efforts to secure his own safety.

The second prize winner, "Old Red," by Caroline Gordon, is more complex and subtle and on a higher social level, but it is a character study of one who serenely pursues his chosen way of going to seed.

The themes and moods that used to be story material, such as romantic love, heroic adventure, whimsicality and humor, are barely hinted at in this collection. The people, those of Thomas Wolfe, William Faulkner, Vardis Fisher, John Wexley and others, are not happy or gentle, and not even articulate. Unenlightened, apathetic, but without compunction when their primitive needs are concerned, they may mean simply that their authors have seen such in real life and deem them good story material.

Along with old themes and moods have gone the old compact patterns of plot construction. Occasionally a story, like Walter D. Edmonds's fine dog story, "Honor of the County," clings to the classic form, but in the majority of cases the stories in this volume are objective reports of conduct, fragmentary studies of life, pieces of character drawing, harsh and unlovely, but almost always presented in such a fashion as to rouse sympathy.

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Donne and His Disciples

The Metaphysical Poets: Donne, Herbert, Vaughan, Traherne, by J. B. Leishman, New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

DONNE AND HIS DISCIPLES this biographical discourse might properly be entitled, for the author, lecturer in English language and literature at University College, Southampton, has selected for his study of seventeenth-century "metaphysical" poets the passionate rebel against conventional Elizabethan love lyrics, hailed when but a child as a second Pico della Mirandula; and three others who came directly under his influence.

Devoting at least two fifths of the volume to John Donne, and disregarding in his analysis those other poets of his century whose work might at times have come to some extent into the "metaphysical" category, Mr. Leishman furnishes a key to many of the obscure allusions and much of the "quaint wit" which have made Donne's work unattractive to the casual reader. His criticism is profoundly revealing and sympathetic. His quotations are adequately illustrated by his comment upon contemporary ideas and prevailing circumstances. He justifies his choice of Donne as his leading subject by pointing out that "it was Donne alone who created an entirely new kind of love-poetry, and who, discarding all the old conventions, dared—to borrow Hazlitt's famous words about Montaigne—to say as an author what he felt as a man."

Of the poet's later entry, rather through force of circumstances, into the church, he writes,

> And no doubt it was his continual battle with what he considered to be his worldliness and lack of faith, together with his consciousness of the irregularities of his early life, and his conviction, forced upon him by many bitter disappointments, of the vanity of all attempts to escape, as he would put it, from the hand of God, that helped to make him the most powerful and popular preacher of his age. . . . and he who spoke of the necessity of faith was himself continually battling for faith—in a word, he was preaching to himself as well as to his congregation.

With equal discernment Mr. Leishman traces the mental development of George Herbert, whose mother, a close friend of Donne's, exercised considerable influence over her son; and who numbered Donne among his own friends, together with Sir Henry Wotton, Izaak Walton and Francis Bacon; of Henry Vaughan, a follower of Donne as reflected by Herbert, whom he called "the first that with any effectual success attempted a diversion of this foul and overflowing stream (of profane poetry)"; and of Thomas Traherne, the devout "Minister of Teddington," who perhaps of the four most nearly approaches what in our twentieth century is considered metaphysical expression. Traherne also was a great admirer of Pico della Mirandula.

To support his statement that "Donne insists rather on the awfulness of God, Herbert rather on His loving-kindnesses and tender mercies," the author of this scholarly treatise quotes Herbert's poem, "Love," in which occur the lines:

> Love bade me welcome: yet my soul drew back,
> Guiltie of dust and sinne.
> But quick-ey'd Love, observing me grow slack
> From my first entrance in,
> Drew nearer to me, sweetly questioning,
> If I lack'd any thing.

Vaughan's return in his meditations to the days of his childhood and to his ability to visualize "through all this fleshly dresse Bright shootes of everlastingnesse" is illustrated by a selection from the famous poem, "The Retreate."

Enlightening information concerning the thought processes of Traherne, whose poems remained in manuscript until discovered in the latter part of the nineteenth century, on a street bookstall, is supplied in the various prose passages which accompany selections from the poems.

Such well documented commentaries are tremendously helpful to the student, and we welcome the publisher's announcement on the jacket that "This book will form a starting-point for further exploration of a varied and fascinating region of English literature."

P. P. S.

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Promises Fulfilled

The Rainbow Bible, Pilgrim Path to the Land of Promise, being promises fulfilled in the inspired word of the Scripture, compiled by Lolo Elizabeth Kilford. San Francisco: John Howell Publishing Co.

IN THIS HANDY little volume, the compiler has gathered from the Scriptures approximately 1000 promises of blessing which God will bestow when the conditions upon which they are posited are fulfilled. The purpose of the volume is to emphasize the great fact that God's promises and the ensuing blessings were not limited to ancient days, but are as certain of fulfillment now in the everyday life of humanity as when recorded by the scribes of old. Thus the book becomes an earnest of faith, since through its orderly arrangement it brings vividly before the reader examples of the various promises made to the chosen people through their prophets and seers, and how these promises were fulfilled in terms of the human need. When the prescribed conditions were met, through the operation of divine law invoked by faithful prayer, the results were inevitable. Consequent followed upon antecedent; effect followed cause.

The effective plan has been adopted by setting the promise in black-face type, thus enabling one quickly to grasp it; the condition of fulfillment is set in less conspicuous type. The promises are grouped under definite subjects, some 20 in all, thus enabling the student readily to find the Biblical assurances pertaining to any given topic. The subjects, such as "To Deliverance," "To Encouragement," "To Faith," "To Overcoming," all have direct application to the fulfillment of some human need. The promises which pertain directly to Israel and Zion are of such a character that they are grouped, naturally, it seems, under the heading "Church."

The compilation has been made with no thought of sectarianism, so that all who strive to draw inspiration and heartening from the sacred Scriptures may find here that which will lead to the meeting of their need.

A. F. G.

The Story of Montrose

The Proud Servant, by Margaret Irwin. London: Chatto & Windus. 8/6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

SINCE WINNING A PRIZE offered by Messrs. Chatto & Windus with her book "None so Pretty," Miss Irwin has been

MARGARET IRWIN

steadily increasing her reputation as an historical novelist. Her latest book, "The Proud Servant," is the book society's choice. It is the story of Montrose's life—his private life, his career and his devotion to Charles I. It opens with his boyhood in Scotland and describes his early marriage, a love match, to a shy girl, Magdalen Carnegie, very different in character from his impulsive sister.

The story follows the historical intrigues of the period. Montrose disappoints his family by failing to be present at the King's Coronation. He goes instead to Venice to look for his sister, Kat, who has eloped with her brother-in-law. When he goes to Court on his return he is cold-shouldered by the King. Meantime the religious question is growing more vexed, discontent pervades Scotland, there are endless cross currents of personalities and influences which make an understanding between England and Scotland seem impossible. Revolution simmers but Montrose, who has pride and unusual detachment, is found to be loyal to Charles. He joins Charles at Oxford and eventually sacrificing his troops to Charles's nephew, Rupert, rides over the border disguised as a groom and with only two friends, "to raise Scotland." The narrative continues until the sad close of his career.

There is an occasional flash of fire—the brief picture of the vitriolic Lady Anne Cunningham denouncing royalty and upholding Montrose is a good example.

Miss Irwin is sometimes clumsy in the way she introduces her characters: episodes which have nothing much to do with the story are mentioned for the purpose of introducing a new character. There is something of the precocious schoolgirl about Miss Irwin; a schoolgirl with unusual talent for acquiring knowledge and getting past examiners but never becoming aware of how little "exams" have to do with life. Her work is in rich colors and the embroidery is on good solid material, but while its folds hang in quiet magnificence they deaden sound and allow little echo of noisy and ungainly living to penetrate.

Prodigious Child

The Journals, Letters & Verses of Marjorie Fleming. Edited by Arundell Esdaile. Sidgwick & Jackson. 41/-.

OF ALL THE LITERARY immortals, Marjorie Fleming (1803-11) spent least time on this earth. Nine years sufficed her to esconce herself in her niche of fame. During that time she went through the usual vicissitudes of babyhood, achieved a personality at the age of 5, and for the remainder of her life expressed her views of the world of morals, politics, art and human society by means of a journal, letters and poems. Her family fortunately recognized the worth of these and preserved them with care.

Half a century later a journalist and literary hack named Farnie obtained access to these papers, and published in 1858 some extracts from them, with an unnecessary running commentary. He also invented quite arbitrarily a most unsuitable pet name for this rich-minded and turbulent child: *Pet Marjorie.*

Her genius, however, was not buried under this display of bad taste. Indeed, it even survived the next onslaught when the better-known Dr. John Brown wrote a long essay about her in the *North British Review,* into which he incorporated considerable oral tradition, including a lamentable account of her friendship with Sir Walter Scott. He accused Scott—accounting it a virtue—of carrying her about in his plaid and calling her "my bonny wee croodlin doo."

There seems to be no authority for this outbreak on the part of the author of "Rab and His Friends." Scott has put on record his dislike of children, and he never once mentions Marjorie, his distant relative, in his letters. Nor does Marjorie state that she knew the bard personally. She mentions him merely as the author of her favorite ballad, "Helvellyn." The only other record of any association between the child and the famous author is that of her sister Elizabeth, who stated that she had possessed a copy of Miss Edgeworth's "Rosamund" and "Harry & Lucy," which "was a gift from Walter Scott" to Marjorie.

At any rate, the prodigious child was a niece of the well-known Keith of Ravelston. To his house she went at the age of 5, and was taught by his daughter Isabella. This wise governess inspired the child to keep the journal which has since become famous. But the idea was merely to help her to write more legibly. The relationship was ideal. I think the Scots have a genius for child guidance. They produce the most wonderful nurses and schoolmasters in the world. Marjorie loved her cousin Isabella. Here is an entry from her journal which shows the maturity of her emotional nature and her literary expression of it.

"I went into Isabella's bed to make her smile like the Genius Demedicus or the statute in ancient Grece but she fell asleep in my very face at which my anger broke forth so that I awoke her from a very comfortable nap all was now hushed up but again my anger burst forth at her biding me get up."

That is a happy quotation because it contains examples of all the elements of her precocity: her strong affections, her turbulent temper, her uncanny scholarship and her original twist of poetic expression. The journals consist of such confessions as this, some equally as personal, others more socially moralistic, as "revenge is a very very bad thing and aught not to be done," or "many people are so sinful as to steal and murder but they have punishment either from God or men in this world or the next." Her little heart, besides being full of homilies, often rebelled against them, and the poet in her broke through, with longings to go and see a play, or approval of books that "are funy and amuseing. I am very fond of them such as the arabian nights entertainments. Everybody should be unasuming and not asuming."

Obviously a great struggle was raging in that child-mind. It is one that makes up the majority of our universal infancy. But not many of us have the gift to express it so dramatically.

RICHARD CHURCH

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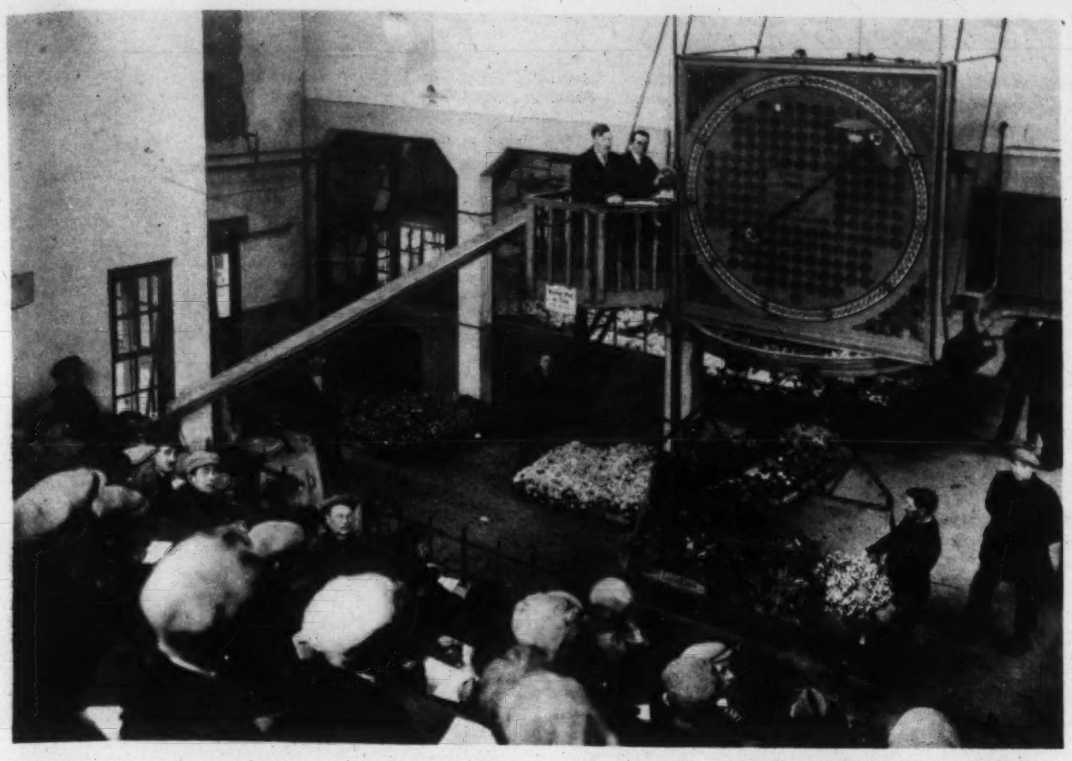

Lichtbeelden Vereeniging, Amsterdam

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Instead of "Bidding Up," These Flower Buyers "Bid Down" for Wholesale Lots. A High Starting Price Is Asked. The Pointer on the Dial Moves Rapidly Counter-Clockwise, Indicating a Constantly Lower Figure. The Buyer, If He Wants the Flowers, Waits as Long as He Dares, Lest Others Overbid Him, and Then Registers His Bid by Pressing an Electric Button Which Stops the Pointer at the Figure to Be Paid and Lights the Buyer's Number. The Action Is Very Fast, With Hundreds of Lots Auctioned Each Hour.

The Flower Auctions of Aalsmeer

In Aalsmeer, a suburb of Amsterdam, hundreds of thousands of flowers are sold every market day by a curious process of reverse auction. In any one of four rooms like that shown in the picture you may see buyers seated at desks like school desks, facing a large dial. A flower porter wheels in a table containing, say, 100 lots of roses, and each lot is held aloft in turn. In 15 minutes every bloom has been sold by auction and the next table is being wheeled in. You have heard no sound whatever except the droning of the auctioneer on his little raised platform, and he is merely announcing the number of flowers in each lot.

The buyers, slumped forward on their elbows, appear to be gazing absent-mindedly at the dial, and you, a spectator, are properly mystified. How have these thousands of roses been sold, and to whom? I puzzled over this phenomenon for some time and then had to give up and ask how it was done.

"Watch the right thumb of each buyer," suggested the Hollander who had brought me to Aalsmeer.

I did so and perceived that each right thumb rested on an electric button. The needle on the big dial swings rapidly counter-clockwise from the bottom of the dial, marked five guilders, to the top, marked zero. At some point in between, generally very near zero in these hard times, the needle stops short and one of the squares on the dial's face is illuminated with a number. The sale has been made, say, at 4½ Dutch cents a bloom, to the buyer whose number flashes. His thumb, pressing the button on his desk a fraction of a second ahead of his neighbors, has stopped the needle. He has waited as long as he dared. Perhaps a dozen other thumbs seemed to press at the same instant, but they were really too late. Electricity does not recognize any such thing as *exactly* simultaneous signals. A thousandth of a second difference, or a millionth, is, after all, a difference.

"Things are very sluggish in this room," said my companion. "They aren't averaging better than 400 lots an hour. There seems to be no activity today."

Sydney A. Clark

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Politics or Civilization . .

(Translated from the German)

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

As a German who, while following with deep sympathy the endeavor of The Christian Science Monitor to bring the nations of the world nearer each other in the spirit of peace and mutual understanding, is also deeply attached to his own nation and fatherland, the author would like to define his attitude to world peace and the possibility of its realization. Readers of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor will remember that in the issue of September 12, 1934, Herr Alfred Kerr has already written on the same subject, particularly stressing the fact that he is a German. It seems necessary to treat this subject once more, seeing that Herr Kerr not only omitted a number of important points of view but also in one point, to which he alluded in speaking of Germany's position among the peoples of the world, made statements which need completion and rectification.

If an ethical policy directed to the maintenance of world peace in no way precludes consideration of the peculiar characteristics of the individual peoples, but rather takes them for granted, then Germany and the German people are also entitled to claim such consideration for themselves. All great nations of the world have a tradition which, in its way, is historically important, which, of course, is restricted to a certain time and cannot be decisive for the future activities with their new tasks, but for which the individual nations expect appreciation from other peoples—similar to that given to the great men of history and their achievements.

For us Germans, Bismarck is among such great figures. We feel toward him unbounded gratitude, seeing that he united our people and gave it the independent position it had a right to claim, after it had become politically torn and defenseless against the attacks of hostile neighbors for many centuries.

An American, willing to estimate the effect of Herr Kerr's judgment on German readers, has only to realize what would be his impression if an *American* critic, essayist and philosopher should speak of George Washington in a foreign paper in the same deprecatory manner, because he won liberty for America by means of war and because he did not declare himself for the abolishment of slavery. (It is hardly necessary to add that I do not entertain such a judgment of the noble and kind-hearted American statesman.)

One cannot say that Herr Kerr's judgment of Bismarck is unimportant as regards the methods to be adopted to secure that world peace which seems to be so seriously threatened, since Herr Kerr draws far-reaching conclusions for the present from the accusations he raises against the German statesman and his policy.

For everyone who wants to understand his intentions he makes it clear that the Germany of Bismarck must be rendered harmless: "You need not fear," he says, "on account of the inhumanity of any one country; only of the inaction of all the others." In another place he declares: "Only a strictly ethical policy will really be permanently successful and dominant," and also, "that to act ethically does not always mean to act without restraint," he evidently assumes that "all the others," whom he invites to act, are the standard-bearers of this ethical policy. . . .

Are things so today that "all the others" profess strictly ethical principles in politics, out of which they may claim the right to set themselves up as judges over this one nation (Germany)?

Until the world as a whole has freed itself from the passions of selfishness, of hate, of revenge, a breaking with the principles of non-intervention, as supported by Herr Kerr, can only lead to the return to the principle of intervention of former days. But this would only make the evil worse, as the results of the nineteenth century policy of intervention clearly show.

Much too little attention has been paid to the disastrous effects of the intervention of the English statesman, Disraeli, in the affairs of foreign countries—Egypt, Turkey, Afghanistan, the Boer-states—interventions inspired purely by the desire for power. Through them first arose the complex of questions and problems which have harassed Europe since the seventies of the nineteenth century.

Those who fight for an ethical policy must guard against their being led, unawares, by those who in the name of "ethics" wish to continue the politics of the old style.

What the world needs, is not an ethico-political verbalism, not a propaganda of fine words. Before a program of action for the maintenance of world peace is considered, there should first be carried through a purification of the whole intellectual and moral atmosphere of the world. The nations, as well as the individuals within the nations, should first of all fulfill in themselves the commandment of strict honesty and candor in so far as the world should again serve to express pure thoughts and not to veil intentions. Only in this way can such conditions be created among all peoples of the earth as will lead to brotherly disposition, devoid of all ignoble passions, without which a strictly ethical policy can never be guaranteed.

Dr. Hermann Barge,
Oberstudiendirektor i. R.
Leipzig.

Soon after 1870 Frederic August Bartholdi, sculptor, was commissioned to design the Statue of Liberty. It cost about $1,000,000 in all, and it was unveiled on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, Oct. 28, 1886.

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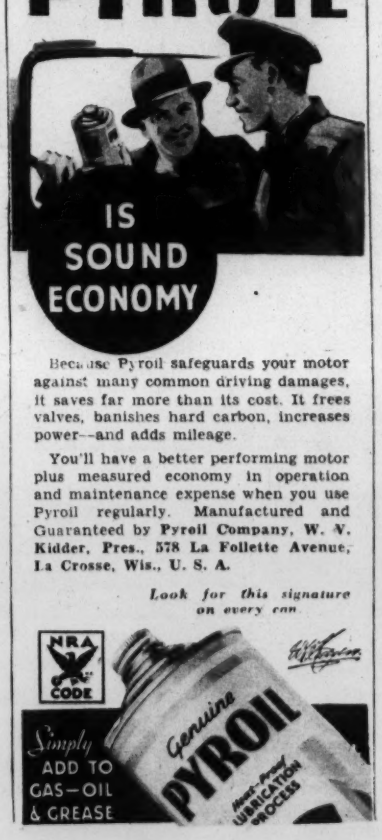
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Should the "Bonus" Be Paid Now?

.. Yes

(Continued from Page 6)

reasonable to suppose the same results would be obtained today, when the balance due is paid.

If the 3,531,866 World War veterans, who hold certificates, are so over their heads in debt that they must use the entire amount due them to pay their bills, what greater stimulus could there be for business than to restore to business this vast potential purchasing power?

If the veterans are so deeply in debt that they cannot renew purchasing until their debts are paid, the Government can restore this tremendous purchasing power by making immediate payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates.

Official surveys, made by the 54 managers of the Veterans' Administration's field stations, show that 65 per cent of veterans used the money borrowed on the Adjusted Service Certificates in 1931 for personal and family necessities, 20 per cent for investment and deposit in savings accounts, 8 per cent for the purchase of automobiles and 7 per cent for expenditures classed by the Veterans' Administration as resulting in no practical benefit.

The cash paid the former soldiers in the retirement of this debt would benefit that very element of business men who are most in need of help, the average citizen, the vast bulk of merchants and middle class business and professional people.

As far as the American Legion is concerned, it quite well understands the monetary requirements necessary to liquidate the Adjusted Service Certificates now held by veterans. It adopted a resolution recommending the immediate payment of these certificates as a medium for the distribution of part of the vast sums the Government had committed itself to expend for relief and economic recovery purposes, without adding to the national debt.

It is, of course, quite beside the point to say that the certificates must be kept intact for the widows of veterans. In the first place the Government's debt is to the veterans, and in the second place, everyone understands that the average certificate held by a veteran, upon which a loan has been made, will yield practically nothing in 1945 by reason of accumulated interest charges against the loan.

The American Legion will present its clear-cut mandate of the Miami convention, recommending immediate cash payment of these certificates, with cancellation of interest accrued and refund of interest paid, to Congress within the next few days and I feel certain that recommendation will be accepted and adopted.

.. No

(Continued from Page 6)

utterances. These political leaders are merely exploiting our wounded and disabled comrades for the benefit of us all, because we veterans are supposed to pack a mighty powerful punch at the poll.

The President has plainly stated his views on the prepayment of the bonus in a letter recently published. We believe that the people of the United States will uphold their Chief Executive in his stand on this issue, and again I pledge the support of the veterans who make up the membership of the American Veterans Association in upholding President Roosevelt's courageous refusal to authorize a hand-out which is not due for from 10 to 20 years.

In an open letter to President Roosevelt on Dec. 31, in which the American Veterans Association approved his stand on the subject, I wrote, in part, as follows:

"Applauding the reasons which you state for opposing prepayment, may we point to one other which seems to us the most powerful of all and one which is little appreciated by the public. Prepayment of the Bonus, if granted by Congress, will be followed by demands for pensions for all War widows and orphans and later by demands for pensions for all veterans without regard to need or disability. If this latter should come to pass, the burden on the Federal credit would be intolerable, as is evident from a study of the sordid history of American war pensions.

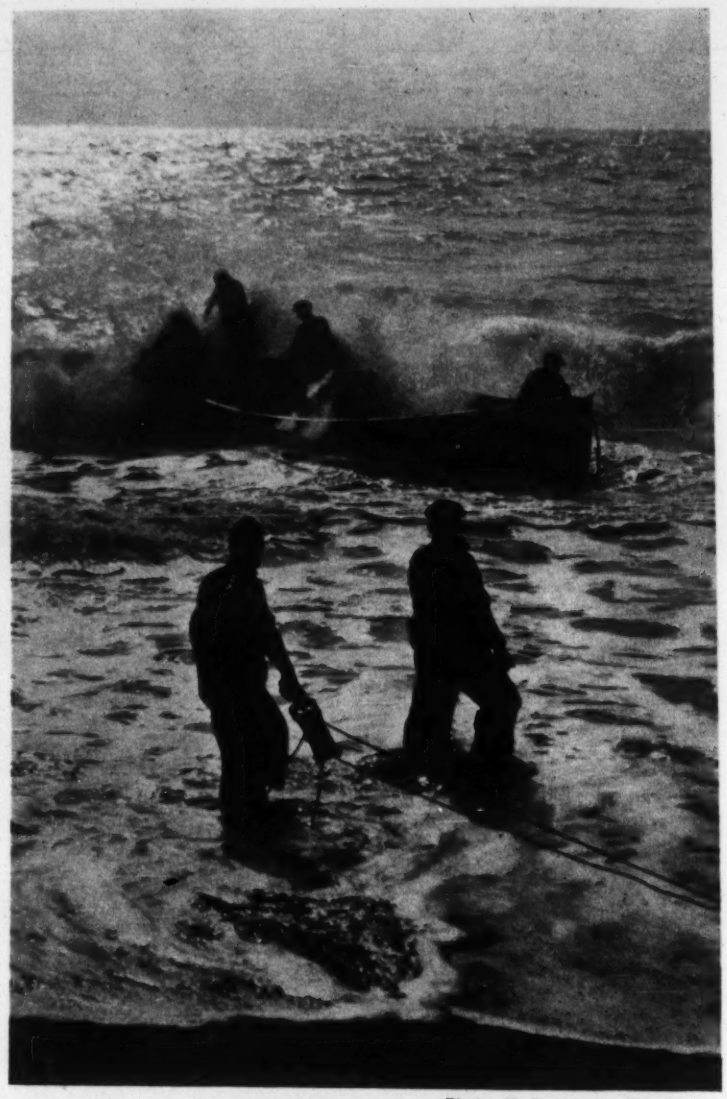
"The American Veterans Association believes further that the fact that the United States has for years past been expending more than Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy combined in veterans' benefits, although those nations had nearly eight times as many men in service, indicates that the Federal Government has been extremely generous with veterans as a group.

". . . We respectfully urge that in your veto of the Bonus Bill you publicly denounce a practice best pictured by a veteran lobbyist holding a vote-loaded pistol at the head of every Member of Congress. Such a message from you would re-echo the growing indignation of millions of our citizens who have not yet made themselves vocal on this national scandal. . . ."

Education by Mail

SAFETY EDUCATION is carried into Cincinnati homes with the water bills. Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, director of safety, has turned to direct mail campaigning for safer streets, but has avoided the cost of stamps through the co-operation of the city's water department.

The instruction sheet distributed by Mr. Hoehler in the water bills envelopes carries a résumé of important traffic rules. It also includes complete details about hand signals for stops, turns and the slowing of vehicles.



Photo, H. Armstrong Roberts

THROUGH THE BREAKERS

British Lifeboats

WHILE THE WAVES of the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel, and the North Sea, and the Irish Sea pounded against the British shores last year, lifeboatmen of these islands broke a 19 years' record in their work of rescue.

Lifeboats were launched on more occasions during 1934 than for 14 years. A larger number of boats or persons were brought from the sea to land than in any year since 1915.

The sturdy wooden craft pushed out into the breakers on 340 occasions, answering signals or reported S O S's. A total of 354 persons were brought back to land in safety, and 54 vessels were saved from breaking up under heavy seas.

An unusual number of small yachts in distress were helped during the year, 43 were sailing yachts and 11 were motor yachts. Of these 25 were helped back to harbor.

One of the most conspicuous acts of bravery was that of Assistant Motor Mechanic Robert Brown, member of the Swanage lifeboat crew. He went overboard in a gale to the rescue of a man who had been washed off a wrecked yacht in Bournemouth Bay, one of the roughest and most open bays on the south coast. The yachtsman was rescued and Robert Brown came back to his job.

Further improvements are proposed in the lifeboat service of Britain during 1935. Britain is still sticking to the wooden lifeboat, built from special hard, sturdy oak, teak and mahogany by specialized lifeboat builders. But a much lighter type of craft is to be introduced. The new type is 32 feet long, weighs only three and a half tons and has two 10-horsepower engines.

Diesel engines specially built for lifeboats are to be fitted to some of the new boats. These engines can run under water. They are light enough and fast enough for the most exacting task they have to fulfill.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Britain was founded 111 years ago. Since then an average of 11 persons every week has been carried to safety from the seas.

During 1934 five new motor vessels went into service. Now, of the 173 lifeboats maintained round the coast, 124 are motor vessels.

Mystery Painting

In the vestry room of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Wilmington, N. C., is an oil painting of Jesus by an unknown artist. It has been in the possession of St. James parish since 1753, when it was presented to the parish and church by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The painting was taken from a pirate ship, which was captured and sunk 200 years ago when members of the crew, together with those of two other ships, attacked the old town of Brunswick, on the Cape Fear River, 14 miles below the present site of Wilmington. The puzzling question in connection with this relic has been: How did this oil painting of Jesus happen to be aboard a pirate ship? No one will ever know.

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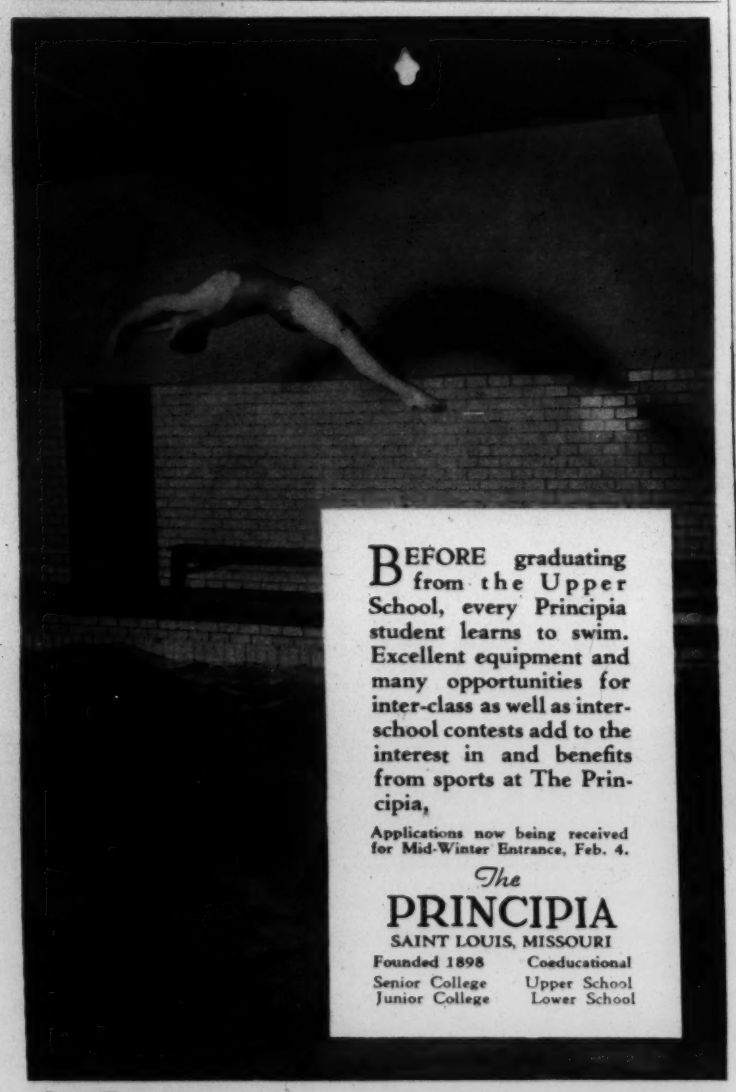

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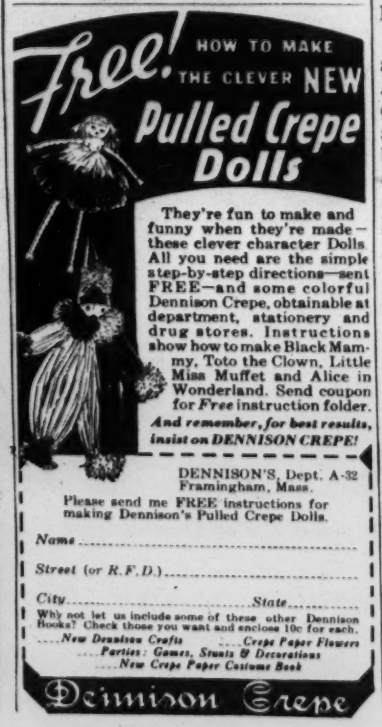
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MISS LE GALLIENNE, AS JULIE IN "LILLIOM"

. . Le Gallienne

(Continued from Page 3)

and still is—in crying need of education in this direction.

Discouragement was clamoring loud for admission when at last she found the old theater in Fourteenth Street which finally became the scene of six hard but happy years of outstanding production. It is old, quaint and dilapidated, but it has the enormous stage necessary to repertory, and is pervaded with an atmosphere of dignity and friendliness which both Miss Le Gallienne and her audiences have found entrancing. Here, in 1926, she spent her first year, with a repertory which included Ibsen's "The Master Builder" and "John Gabriel Borkman"; Tchekov's "The Three Sisters," Benavente's "Saturday Night" and Sierra's "The Cradle Song," scoring such success with the last mentioned of the group that she turned people away at every performance.

When "The Cradle Song" proved such a triumph Miss Le Gallienne was the recipient of many flattering offers from Broadway managers to move uptown to a larger playhouse at higher prices, thus commercializing her success. Because she had honestly dedicated herself to the service of Thespis, with absolutely no thought of financial profit or self-aggrandizement in that service, she flatly refused thus to break faith with her public or with her own ideas and ideals.

At the close of her fifth and most successful year Miss Le Gallienne had produced 34 plays, personally directing 32 of them. She treats no play as a star vehicle, and has herself played numerous minor roles.

During Miss Le Gallienne's sixth year several subsidizers of the Civic Repertory Theater found it impossible to give further financial help and she was forced, for the preservation of her organization, to do what she formerly had refused to do for personal profit or glory. Since "Alice in Wonderland" was her outstanding success at that crucial moment, she took it from Fourteenth Street up to the more spacious New Amsterdam Theater at prices sufficiently advanced to secure the rest of that year.

"I have always despised compromise," Eva said to me, explaining that temporary capitulation. "It was take that opportunity of earning something above expenses or abandon the plans I had carried almost to permanent success. I was at a crossroad."

There was a moment's silence which was more revealing than speech. When she again lifted her lovely eyes to my face they were filmed with a mist perilously near tears.

"I am still at a crossroad," she told me wistfully in explanation of her momentary association with commercial managers for the presentation of a repertory which includes Clemence Dane's poetic adaptation of Rostand's "L'Aiglon," in which Miss Le Gallienne gives an exquisitely tender portrayal of the title part.

The current season finds the quaint old theater in Fourteenth Street in the hands of The Theater Union, and Eva Le Gallienne financed by Broadway managers in a repertory which includes "L'Aiglon," "Hedda Gabler," "The Cradle Song," "Lilliom" and "Camille." This fact makes Miss Le Gallienne most unhappy because it suggests defeat. Yet she is far from defeated; far from daunted even by the *appearance* of defeat. She is a stickler for truth in her art and is equally unafraid of it in her personal life. That truth right now is that she is temporarily forced to accept financing where she can get it. For nine years she has given an unselfed service—without financial profit—to the development and preservation of a genuine repertory theater in America. Through those years she has proved herself a faithful, gallant, indefatigable worker. Believing in the law of compensation, she now carries on in the firm conviction that her full plans for a national theater, as described to President Roosevelt, will be somehow made possible, whether such a vital center of dramatic culture be subsidized by the Government, by the Federation of Women's Clubs, or by public-spirited individuals.

Architects Only

A CEILING in plaster relief immortalizing the types of workmen who built it is one of the features of the new headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects, opened by King George in London recently.

Other salient points are the bold bronze gates, a staircase balustrade of figured glass, white stone columns showing the contrast between modern and ancient architecture, and rooms made bright with lavish use of glass, dark marble, and metal.

The design of the building, which had to present a modern appearance without clashing with the dignified structures in Portland Place around it, was chosen in open competition.

Before the final design was finished, the architects had discussed and rejected three quarters of an acre of plans.

Almost every room in the building gives directly onto the main staircase. The rooms vary in height, appropriate with their size and purpose. At the end of the main hall, panels, carved in Quebec oak, tell of the peoples, animals, plants, and activities of Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, and New Zealand.

King George, in opening the building, congratulated the Institute of Architects upon its centenary, which was celebrated this year, remarking upon the great consideration given by prominent architects of today to new homes for the poor.

"Every building, whether it be a cathedral, or a factory, or a shop, or a city hall, forms part of a prospect on which many eyes will rest," King George declared "and the designer of the hundreds of streets has a duty, not only to those who live in them but to those who pass by."

J. A. M.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

ALBERT F. GILMORE, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor, has for many years been a writer and lecturer on nature subjects.

JULIA CHANDLER specializes in subjects connected with the theater. Among her earlier contributions to the Magazine Section was an article about Helen Hayes (Oct. 17, 1934).

DOROTHY GOULD is a journalist, a long-time resident of Shanghai.

FRANK N. BELGRANO JR. was elected national commander of the American Legion last October at the Legion's Miami convention. He is a Californian. Enlisting in the United States Army as a private in 1917, he was later commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery.

DONALD A. HOBART, national commander of the American Veterans Association, enlisted on the day the United States declared war, and remained a private through his two years of service in a machine gun battalion. He was in practically every major engagement of the A. E. F. from Feb. 10, 1918, until the armistice was signed.

MEINRAD SCHNEWLIN is Christian Science Committee on Publication for German-speaking Switzerland.

HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS is a staff writer on the Monitor in Boston.

JANET MABIE's interview is with a literary figure of importance. She has interviewed for the Magazine Section many outstanding figures, both men and women, in many walks of life.

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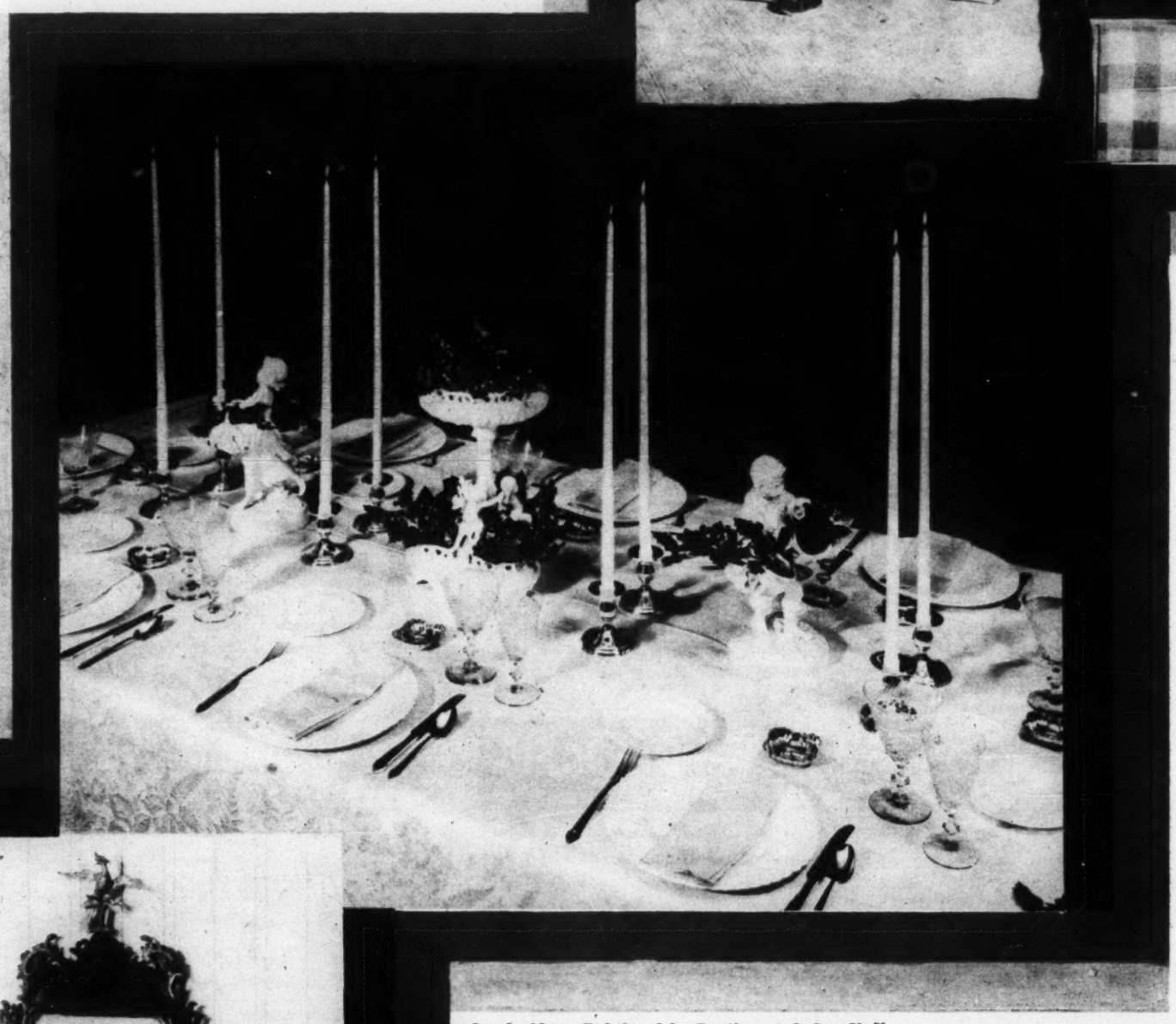

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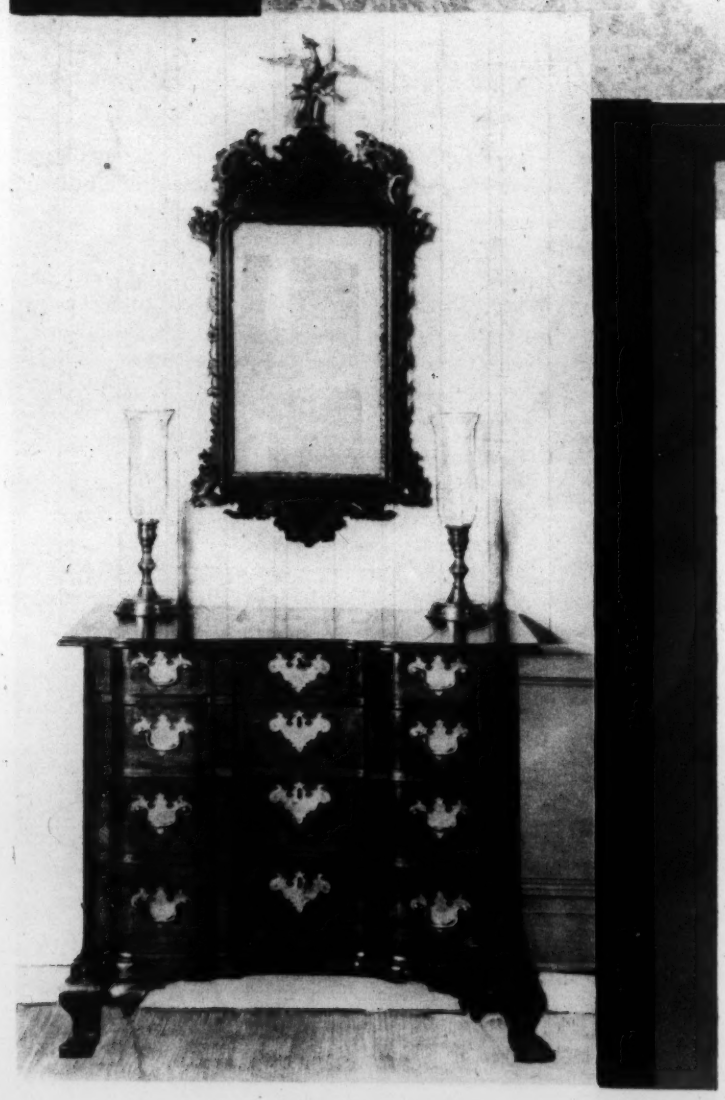

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